



## EPISCOPALIANS RENEW SUPPORT OF PROHIBITION

National Convention Calls  
for Obedience to Law—  
Other Issues Debated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The membership of the Episcopal Church was called on by its bishops in general convention here, set as an example of law enforcement by respecting the prohibition and anti-narcotic laws. The action was a reaffirmation of that taken by the 1925 convention.

The text of the resolution of 1925 which was reaffirmed on its introduction by Bishop John Ward of Erie, Pa., declares: "Resolved, That facing the danger of the spirit of lawlessness in American life, we welcome the renewed efforts of the Government of the United States to enforce strictly and impartially the prohibition laws, and the anti-narcotic laws, which are so vital and cynically disregarded; we call upon the people of our church to set a good example of that obedience to law without which no democracy can endure."

A resolution seeking to put the Episcopal Church officially on record in favor of the separation of church and state was tabled by the house of bishops. The bishops approved a resolution urging on all institutions of learning the "importance of emphasis on the peaceful means open to the settlement of international disputes."

This proposal was a substitute for a resolution presented by the Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Bishop of California, asking that the church look with disfavor on compulsory military training in schools, which was given a favorable committee report.

## Cook Bids College Men to Visit China

Now Hong Kong Tailor, He  
Hopes to Show Fraternity  
Men a Good Time

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
EUGENE, Ore.—A warm invitation to sample Chinese hospitality is being extended to members of Alpha Tau Omega, men's fraternity on the University of Oregon campus. The offer is made by Hong Chung, former cook for the organization, who is now in Hong Kong, China.

The following letter has just been received by members of the fraternity:

"Alpha Tau Omega, Eugene, Ore."

"Dear Sirs: I have the pleasure of forwarding you these few lines asking you to keep your health in good order and condition. If you have any holiday please come to Hong Kong to see me, according to attached label. At that time I may accompany you to Canton to see our Chinese ancient five-story and nine-story pagodas and other things of which to your entire interest."

"As I have established a tailor shop in Mongkok, my business seems all right. Hoping that you will come to see me without fail."

## NICARAGUANS TO ASK CHECK ON 1932 VOTE

MANAGUA, Nica. (AP)—Adolfo Benard, conservative candidate for President of Nicaragua, has accepted the proposal of his liberal opponent, Gen. Jose M. Bonilla, that they request the United States again to supervise the Nicaraguan election in 1932. Benard was enthusiastic over the plan and declared it was the surest means of stabilizing Nicaraguan affairs. He also said that registration this year under American supervision had been entirely satisfactory to the Conservatives.

Admiral Sellers has arrived here to remain a month and act as adviser to Generals Frank McCoy and Logan Feland until the presidential election returns are completed.

## LEGAL OPINION ASKED ON FEDERAL OIL LEASE

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON—A contract entered into by the Department of the Interior with the Lewiston Oil & Refining Co., somewhat similar to the invalided Sinclair contract, has been submitted by Roy O. West, Secretary of the Interior, to the Department of Justice for an opinion on its legality. The contract was made in December, 1922 and renewed March 24, 1925, covers government royalty oils in the Cat Creek field, Montana.

The Lewiston contract covers 85,000 barrels of government royalty oil annually. The Attorney-General has just found that the Government was not bound by the terms of the arrangement in the Cat Creek lease with Mr. Sinclair. Mr. West announced that a search of other leases would be taken up to see if any contained details similar to those which the Department of Justice ruled had made the Sinclair lease invalid.

The text of the resolution of 1925 which was reaffirmed on its introduction by Bishop John Ward of Erie, Pa., declares: "Resolved, That facing the danger of the spirit of lawlessness in American life, we welcome the renewed efforts of the Government of the United States to enforce strictly and impartially the prohibition laws, and the anti-narcotic laws, which are so vital and cynically disregarded; we call upon the people of our church to set a good example of that obedience to law without which no democracy can endure."

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Legal opinion asked on federal oil lease

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## White Paper Gives Text of Naval Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

Government has given reluctant recognition of the French views in regard to treaty reserves as a price of attaining a naval agreement.

Unwilling to Embarrass Others

Lord Cusheundun explains that the only reason for withholding publication of the papers was the desire not to embarrass other governments by what might have seemed an attempt to force their hand.

The publication of the papers at this juncture is regarded by the press and the public as having historic, rather than immediate, importance, as the terms of the agreement are being opposed by the United States and Italy and the compromise is considered already killed.

Text of Agreement

The text of the agreement follows: "Limitations which the Disarmament Conference will have to determine will deal with four classes of war ships:

(1) Capital ships, that is, ships of 10,000 tons or with guns of more than eight-inch caliber.

(2) Aircraft carriers of over 10,000 tons.

(3) Surface vessels of or below 10,000 tons, armed with guns of more than six-inch and up to eight-inch caliber.

(4) Ocean-going submarines, that is, over 600 tons.

The Washington Treaty regulates limitations in classes one and two and the Disarmament Conference will have to determine the method of extending these limitations to powers nonsignatory to this treaty.

As regards classes three and four, the final disarmament conference will fix a maximum tonnage applicable to all powers, which no power will be allowed to exceed for the total of vessels in each of these respective categories during the period covered by the convention. Within this maximum limit, each power will at the final conference indicate for each of these categories the tonnage they propose to reach, and which they undertake not to exceed during the period covered by the convention."

Military Issue Comes In

The compromise, or agreement itself, is quite a brief document, but the White Paper consists of 45 pages, and contains a large number of extracts of speeches delivered at the meetings of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament by the statesmen of different nationalities, leading up to the break between the British and French Governments and the opening of new pourparlers last March in an effort to arrive at some sort of a compromise.

The different standpoints of the two governments on the question of land armaments came to the front in the record of a conversation between Mr. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain on March 9, 1928, in the course of a discussion about the coming together of the Preparatory Commission. Here Sir Austen expressed regret that on two crucial military and naval questions the French and British public opinion, said Sir Austen, with its tradition of belief that voluntary armies were defensive and that conscript armies implied offensive war, whereas he was fully aware that to the French, compulsory military service seemed to be a guarantee of peace policy, and a voluntary army appeared in the dangerous light of a praetorian guard.

Sir Austen Asks Concession

The British Foreign Secretary then acquainted Mr. Briand with the modified proposals for naval limitation drafted by the British Admiralty, and added that public opinion realized that concessions were necessary from all parties in order to arrive at a general settlement.

"If we could point to a concession by the French in naval matters," he said, "it would probably acquiesce in my yielding a point on the military side. On the other hand, we could not abandon the British standpoint on the question of army reserves unless we could justify this concession by pointing to a similar concession made to us in the naval sphere."

Mr. Briand undertook to submit the matter thus suggested to his Government. After an exchange of further talks and dispatches, the British Admiral Kelly, early in June, at Geneva, received the French proposals suggesting classification of four classes, namely, capital ships, aircraft carriers, surface vessels of 10,000 tons, mounting bigger than six-inch guns, and submarines. This was the first appearance of the proposals which eventually formed the basis of the Anglo-French agreement. Lord Cusheundun, in discussing the conversation between Mr. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain, wrote:

"In the matter of land disarmament the question of the limitation of military trained reserves had proved a stumblingblock. The French Government and the majority of the statesmen represented on the Preparatory Commission had held that reserves should be excluded from limitation, while His Majesty's Government, for reasons into which it is here unnecessary to enter, had consistently supported the opposite thesis."

"For some time, however, they had realized that further opposition on their part to the exclusion of these trained reserves could, in the face of the attitude maintained by the majority of the Preparatory Commission, only have the effect of preventing progress indefinitely."

"So long ago as April, 1927, the British representative on the commission (Viscount Cecil) clearly foreshadowed the withdrawal, for the sake of agreement, of British opposition to the opinion held by the majority of that body. When, therefore, the two governments were advancing toward a compromise in the matter of army limitation, it was felt that the process of agreement could only be facilitated by a formal intimation to the French Government that a concession made to the views of His Majesty's Government on naval classifications would enable them to withdraw their opposition to the French standpoint in the matter of military trained reserves."

Telegram to Washington

In a telegram sent by Lord Cusheundun to Henry Chilton, British Minister to Washington and in charge

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## STALIN WARNS AGAINST 'RIGHT' MOVE IN RUSSIA

Communist Leader Says It  
Tends Toward Re-establishment of Capitalism

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party central committee, in addressing the Moscow party committee, from which several important officials were recently dismissed for so-called "right" deviations from the general line of party policy, declared that the "right" tendency represented a serious menace, because if allowed to prevail it would make possible the re-establishment of capitalism in Russia.

Among the mistaken views of the "right" elements within the party he mentioned demands for cutting down the tempo of industrial development, for yielding to capitalist elements in the city and countryside, neglecting the problem of establishing state and collective farms, and the suggestion for relaxing the foreign trade monopoly.

Declaring that the "right" tendencies originated in the difficulties through which the country was passing, Mr. Stalin said: "Because the 'right' danger makes our struggles more difficult, therefore the question of overcoming it assumes for us special importance. In weakening one bit in the struggle with the Left Trotsky danger we must concentrate the struggle with the 'right' deviation and take all measures to make it as clear as the Trotsky menace in the eyes of the party."

The Daily Herald (London) said that the "Government's action had dangerously intensified American suspicion of Great Britain."

The Daily News (London) saw "the credit of the British Government abroad utterly destroyed. The case as here recorded is so bad that no patriotic Englishman could contemplate without a shudder the possibility of anything worse to come."

Attempts at Compromise  
Are Called Justifiable

By CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—Despite mistakes of method and despite the inacceptability of the Anglo-British naval accord for the United States, the French view is that the publication of the official correspondence proves that the attempts to arrive at a compromise are altogether justifiable.

The French Government has been aroused in the various countries. It is declared again that no offense was intended toward America, and obviously it would have been impossible to exclude America from the final debates.

What can be reproached against the negotiators is lack of understanding of American interests and clumsiness in not avoiding the possibility of false interpretation. What cannot be reproached is a secret alliance. The Petit Parisien lays stress on the speech of Hugh Gibson, the American delegate at Geneva, on March 23, in which he said that there were so many points of difference that it was impossible to arrive at more in a practical sense before an effort was made in direct negotiations between the governments or between groups of governments to discover a means by mutual concession.

Thus it is urged that France and Great Britain were acting on this advice, and their object was to facilitate a general agreement. Quotidian, however, directs its attention to the military question, and says that the British Government endeavors to show that the withdrawal of British opposition to the system of conscription and reservists is not necessarily dependent on the naval accord.

But the French Yellow Book indicates that, in the spring of this year, the British still took the view that a voluntary army was defensive, while a conscript army was offensive. The French, on the contrary, considered a professional army dangerous, and obligatory military service pacific in purpose. Yet an agreement was reached which, Quotidian thinks, may disappear with the collapse of the naval accord.

Pertinax has acid comment. He hopes that the Franco-British accord on instructions to be given to the future expert commission on reparations will not also be denounced as a conspiracy. One must expect anything, he remarks, and it is possible that there will be a protest.

France Alters Attitude

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge finds one encouraging fact in the negotiations of the Anglo-French naval treaty, now published in London. While believing that the situation brought about by the new discussion does not warrant a conference of the powers, he is glad to note an altered attitude on the part of France toward participating in a conference.

The encouraging part of the situation is, as Mr. Coolidge sees it, that France, which would not attend the conference called by the President in 1927, now indicates that it might be willing to change its attitude. If Mr. Coolidge feels, it might be prepared to go even further and thereby facilitate the process of reducing armaments by international joint action.

NEW YORK CITY—Morris Beauty Salon

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Our vegetable shampoo gives lustre to the hair, it is not a dye.

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## WORK OF Y. M. C. A. WIDENING UNDER WORLD WELCOME

Rapid Expansion Reported  
by Foreign Division—  
Dr. Mott Honored

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Encouraged by foreign governments, the Y. M. C. A. is becoming more firmly rooted in many of the countries where it is organized, the foreign division committee reported to the National Council in session here.

In China it is being recognized as an instrument of reconstruction, although for a time it seemed marked for destruction by radical and Communist elements, the committee related, quoting Dr. David Yui, general secretary for China. Seized buildings have been restored. Work kept up bravely by local secretaries, both foreign and native, under trying conditions of war, is prospering under sunnier circumstances.

The report told further of excellent rural work in Korea, of new associations in the Philippines, of cordial relations between the Japanese Crown Prince and the Tokyo Association, and of new buildings under way there and completed in Osaka and Yokohama. In India, four community centers have been established to help rebuild the rural life of the country. Classes in many subjects are conducted in towns and cities, among farmers, mill workers and students of that country.

Landmark in Jerusalem  
Other glimpses of world-wide activity were given in the report:

"In Egypt the association has its greatest opportunity among the mass of young intelligentsia who are showing liberal tendencies. The educational department has received high commendation from the Government."

"In Jerusalem a new building is being built which will become one of the landmarks of the Holy City."

"In South Africa Max Yergan, Negro secretary, is ministering to the natives, especially students."

"Forbidden to work in Soviet Russia, the Y. M. C. A. is doing all it can to aid the exiles in Europe and other parts of the world. A Russian correspondence school has been established in Paris, reaching Russians everywhere."

"In Latin-American government heads are enthusiastic. In South America also governmental good will abounds."

Secretary Mott Honored  
Resignation of John R. Mott, general secretary of the National Council, after 40 years of association service, was marked with a banquet in his honor. He plans to devote much of his time to the International Missionary Council, of which he is chairman. Dr. Mott has become known internationally as one of the outstanding lay religious leaders of his day.

Fred W. Ramsey of Cleveland, O., who succeeds Dr. Mott, steps into active association work from a successful business career. A few years ago he resigned as president of the Cleveland Metal Products Company to have more time for philanthropic work. He became president of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A. and from that post was called to the important one left by Dr. Mott.

## Horse Gets Chance on Vermont Roads

Guide Book Tells Where One  
Can Find Soft Going and  
Beauty on Back Ways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RUTLAND, Vt.—A road guide that indicates which roads are soft to the hoof, that tells where a good meal of oats and hay is served and where one can be sure to find a clean stall with bedding for the night has been published in Vermont.

Two hundred miles of old back roads in the scenic foothills of the Green Mountains have been marked with white arrows by the Green Mountain Horse Association under the direction of Mrs. William H. Field of this city, chairman.

The blazed routes lead through the hills, sometimes parallel to motor highways. Convenient stopping places are arranged at distances of 10 or 20 miles so that no horse need go hungry or thirsty on the journey. "Take a horse and ride the back roads," is the invitation given by Mrs. Anne Bosworth Greene, author, in a leaflet about the new horse-back routes.

"The back roads are polite little hill-roads with nice trot places alternating with up-and-down," wrote Mrs. Greene. "They are mostly of well packed brown earth, the kind one could raise radishes in anywhere; it makes such pretty roads, deep brown under sun-dappled green. And tiger lilies under old apple trees; blue mountains looking

at you; wild raspberries enough for a meal behind any deserted gray barn."

"Yet I cannot bring myself to call these beloved ways of ours 'back roads.' They are romantic little paths, often deliciously wild; but all the same they are self-respecting Vermont country roads leading from one hill-village to another, a village with a post office and a store and a place to 'keep you' overnight."

When the work of marking the back roads is completed, by next summer, it is hoped, a route will run the entire east side of the state as it now covers the west side, with three or four cross roads connecting.

## Technology Seeks New Tank to Test Speeds on Water

600-Foot Apparatus, to Cost  
\$500,000, Planned by Massachusetts Institute

Research to make possible higher speeds upon the water, through study of models and materials used for boats and airplane pontoons which offer least resistance to the water, may soon be possible at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, if present plans for the construction of a 600-foot tank, to cost about \$500,000, are successful.

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the institute, feels that the building of such a tank is possible. Only two such tanks exist in the United States at the present time, one at Washington and another at the University of Michigan.

Because of their size and equipment neither of the existing tanks is held suitable for conducting tests of models towed at the highest speeds, and the United States is left virtually without towing tank apparatus for conducting research designed to make higher speeds upon the water possible.

With the tank proposed for the institute, according to Prof. James R. Jack, head of the department of naval architecture, it would be possible to test the model of an airplane pontoon for its actions in the water. Immediately afterward the model could be shifted to the wind tunnel in the Guggenheim Building of the institute to determine its actions in the air. Thus the complete problem of reducing air and water resistance and thus increasing the speed of the modern seaplane or amphibian could be studied in one spot.

While the blue prints of the M. I. T. tank show it to be smaller than the existing tank at Hamburg, Germany, and not as long as that planned for Rome, it will be equipped with machinery that will accelerate the model being towed to a speed of 44 feet per second within 100 feet, thus testing the model at full speed for 500 feet at full speed.

One of the most important bits of research to be made possible by such a tank, Professor Jack asserts, will be a study of the effect of water on objects passing through it. The only available data on this subject, he said, is that of the original experiment, made in 1873. It is believed, he added, that water friction is altered as much as 3 per cent with every 10 degree change in temperature. The resistance offered by such appendages as propeller struts and bilge keels will also be studied, he concluded.

Secretary Mott Honored  
Resignation of John R. Mott, general secretary of the National Council, after 40 years of association service, was marked with a banquet in his honor. He plans to devote much of his time to the International Missionary Council, of which he is chairman. Dr. Mott has become known internationally as one of the outstanding lay religious leaders of his day.

## Inventor Wins Fortune in Suit

Copper Prospector Upheld on  
Smelting Patent After  
Lengthy Litigation

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—George Campbell Carson, after years of litigation with copper companies over a patent used in smelting furnaces, is at last to reap a reward of millions from his invention, his attorneys declare.

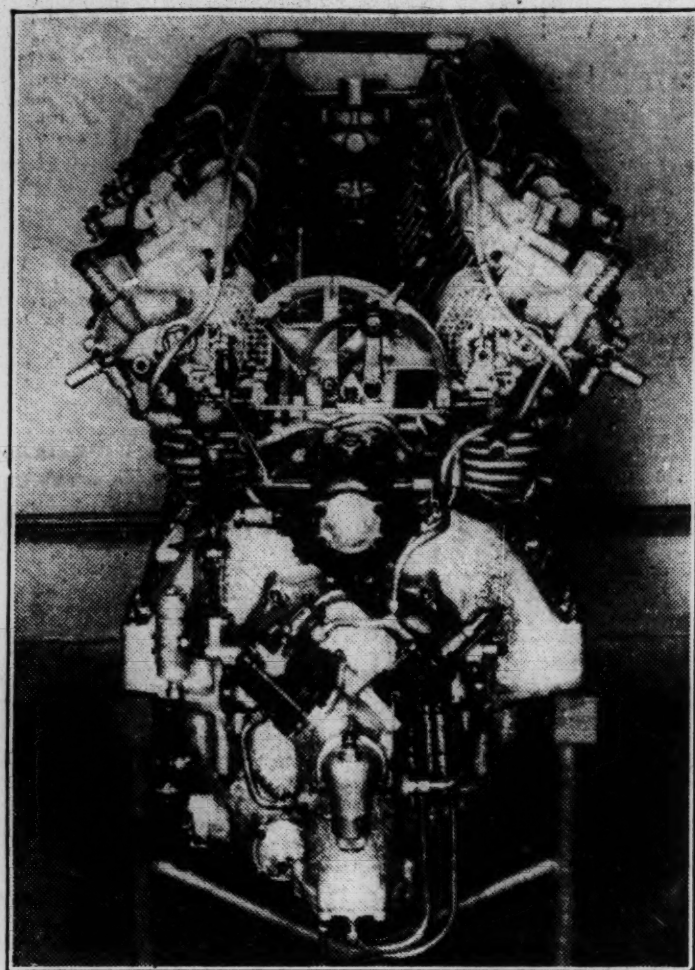
Refusal of the United States Supreme Court to review the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in Mr. Carson's patent infringement case against the Anaconda Copper Company means, his attorneys said, that the one-time prospector and inventor is in a position to collect approximately \$20,000,000 from the Anaconda and various other companies.

The invention claimed by Mr. Carson is said to be used almost universally in the copper producing industry in this country.

Mr. Carson will not receive all the money expected to be recovered for the infringement, however, as he was unable to finance the litigation and assigned his rights to the Carson Investment Company in which a group of San Francisco capitalists are interested. However, he is a stockholder with the result that he will have a good share in the potential millions.

Suits against several other copper companies are also pending, but as the same question is involved the attorneys said they expect settlements.

## An Aerial Power House



Great Ships Demand Great Propulsion, and the Graf Zeppelin Has Five Maybach Motors, Each of 550-Horsepower and of 12-Cylinder Type. They Run on Liquid or Gaseous Fuel, and Are Directly Reversible by a Simple Adjustment of the Camshaft.

## MIXED COMMISSION TO STUDY DAMAGE TO FISHING GROUNDS

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—A commission has been appointed by the North American Committee on Fisheries Investigation to investigate the possibilities of damage to fishing grounds by the proposed harnessing of the tides of the Bay of Fundy to provide power. The commission appointed consists of the Canadian Deputy Minister of Fisheries; the Commissioner of Fisheries of the United States; Dr. H. B. Bigelow, Harvard University, and Dr. A. G. Huntsman of the Biological Board of Canada.

"The Cooper power project, which proposes to dam Passamaquoddy and Cobscook bays (New Brunswick), threatens the most productive sardine herring fishery in the world," said an official statement issued by the North American committee. "The damming of the channels would so change conditions as to jeopardize the existence of a fishery yielding \$100,000,000 annually."

The North American committee, consisting of fishery officials and natural scientists, was formed by the governments of Canada, the United States, Newfoundland, and France.

REVOLT REPORTED  
AGAINST REZA KHAN  
CONSTANTINOPE (AP)—Reports of open revolt in Persia against the reforms of Reza Khan Pehlevi, the Shah, are being received daily by Persian residents of Constantinople. The center of the reported trouble is at Tabriz where the disorder was so serious that most of the shops were closed and the police called to their support the entire arms-bearing population.

GANNETT BUYS ALBANY PAPERS  
ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The Knickerbocker Press announces the purchase by Frank E. Gannett of that newspaper and of the Albany Evening News, both now published by the Press Company. The Gannett newspapers form the third largest group in the country under a single ownership. All are in New York State except the Hartford (Conn.) Times and the Plainfield (N. J.) Courier-News.

BERLIN—Alfred Hugenbergs election as chairman of the German National Party is disquieting to the Republican parties in increasing measure. The new leader of the German Nationalists, who form the second strongest party in the Reichstag, is an avowed opponent of the Dawes Plan, which he continually has been attacking in his influential press. Step by step he has advanced, his

## Explorers to Fly Over Antarctic

Eielson Tells of Plans for  
Expedition to Regions  
Near South Pole

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (By United Press)—Plans for hazardous flying over unexplored antarctic wastes are revealed in an interview here by Lieut. Carl B. Eielson, who was the companion of Sir George Hubert Wilkins on his north pole flight.

Eielson, who will be Wilkins' companion on his coming antarctic expedition, said the expedition expects to get within 800 miles of the south pole, but would not attempt to reach the pole itself. He said the expedition probably would leave Montevideo for Deception Island, in the Antarctic Ocean, which will be the main base.

Eielson revealed that a base will be established on the fringe of the Antarctic from which reconnaissance flights of a thousand miles or possibly longer, would be made. Later, a flight of 2500 miles to the Bay of Whales would be attempted. The flight would follow the Antarctic coastline, along a route over which Wilkins would establish meteorological stations to be used in forecasting seasonal conditions.

The expedition will carry two planes, in one of which Wilkins and Eielson will fly. The other will carry Joseph Crosson, pilot, and Orval Porter, mechanic. The trip is not expected to take more than six months. The planes will be equipped for landing on the ice and will be well-provisioned.

## REPUBLICANS UNEASY OVER ELECTION OF ALFRED HUGENBERG

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERLIN—Alfred Hugenbergs election as chairman of the German National Party is disquieting to the Republican parties in increasing measure. The new leader of the German Nationalists, who form the second strongest party in the Reichstag, is an avowed opponent of the Dawes Plan, which he continually has been attacking in his influential press. Step by step he has advanced, his

## Winter Abroad!

Monitor readers who are planning trips to Europe, North Africa or the Mediterranean this winter will find many interesting advertisements in this issue of the paper. They will direct you to attractive spots, good hotels, and points of unusual interest.

A good plan is to cut out the advertisements of the hotels, resorts and travel lines to which you may wish to refer later on, or to write down the names and addresses in a note-book.

(When patronizing advertisers please mention the Monitor)

The Christian Science Monitor



last move having been to gain control over the "Steel Helmet," Germany's largest Nationalist organization. The Vossische Zeitung deprecates the fact that the Republic has been so much concerned with the economical and political problems before it and has paid too little attention to its enemies who, meanwhile, have built up a strong organization. It implores the supporters of the republic to watch out.

Even the German Nationalist Party is not unanimously in its support of the new leader. The younger generation is decidedly against him, and it has now become known that he was selected with only five votes of a majority.

## Chicago Expects Germans to Fly to World's Fair

Dr. Eckener Voices Thanks for  
Navy's Co-operation in  
Zeppelin's Trip

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Thousands of Germans should be brought to the World's Fair in Chicago in 1933 by Dr. Hugo Eckener and his Zeppelin passenger line, it was declared at the farewell dinner to the transoceanic flight skipper and his crew by Ernest J. Krueger, chairman of the German committee for the fair. Mr. Krueger served notice that Dr. Eckener must begin now to build airships to develop service to bring people over for the fair, "as though they were taking a street car down State Street."

Dr. Eckener praised the United States Navy for the co-operation it has given him, making possible the successful completion of the trip, and conditioning the ship for the tour of the middle West and the return to Germany. He asserted that this co-operation and the friendly interest of the people of the United States was a superb achievement of the trip, and welcomed the people on both sides of the Atlantic.

Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Navy, asserted that Zeppelin transportation will free Chicago from dependence on New York steamer schedules; in fact, he declared New York would become only a flag station on the line from Chicago to Berlin.

"The time is not far distant when the arrival of great airships will no longer be a matter of front page news," said Admiral Moffett. He sketched briefly the plans for construction of lighter-than-air craft in the near future, the chief features to be inclusive of motors inside the hull of the balloon to reduce air resistance; and also the opening of pockets in the hull which will house airplanes, and the equipment to launch these planes.

At a luncheon given the fliers at the New Bismarck Hotel, Mayor Thompson applauded Lady Hay Drummond's trip as marking an achievement not only for aviation but for the womanhood of the world.

## AIRPORT WILL SERVE SEA AND LAND PLANES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SAN PEDRO, Calif.—A new airport, located on Terminal Island and covering 450 acres, will be a combined airport and seaplane base to serve Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Harbor Commission has appropriated \$49,000 for construction, including a 2000-foot runway, 200 feet wide, and an inclined runway for seaplanes 75 feet wide and running into the water to a depth of four feet at low tide.

Safe anchorage for battle fleet seaplanes and sheds for airplanes will also be provided. It is to be used jointly by naval and commercial planes.

## SOUTH EXPECTED TO DEVELOP ITS TIMBER SUPPLY

In Face of Waning Forests  
Opportunity Is Seen in  
Growing This Crop

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RALPHIGH, N. C.—Hugh M. Curran, forester for the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture, who for many years was officially engaged in Argentina, the Philippine Islands and other distant points, and who is regarded as an authority, has sounded a note of warning on "Our Waning Timber Supply."

"Europe and the United States," says Mr. Curran, "are the world's greatest consumers of wood. Europe uses over 38,000,000,000 board feet annually, and the United States a like amount. Of this 80 per cent is pine or similar wood; hard woods constituting the remaining 20 per cent. "Recently the world's interest has been aroused in its future wood supply. Europe and America are taking stock of the existing forest products. Twenty years will probably see the bulk of our virgin supply both in the United States and Canada converted into timber."

"In Europe and Asia the great timber supplies of Russia and Siberia, largely uncut, and of soft wood, will for a long time supply domestic needs of the Russian people. The quality of this wood is poor, and the difficulties of transportation are factors which will keep the bulk of it from the world's market until prices rise much above the present level.

Our supplies cannot come from Europe; our own reserves will be exhausted in the near future, and we must depend on timber from the farmers' woodland, and to a lesser extent on crops from cut-over woodlands belonging to large land owners. "If the farmer cuts his own timber, hauls it to market, as he handles his other crops, he receives \$15 to \$20 for pine, \$18 to \$30 per 1000 for hard wood.

"Considered from another angle, what do the 100,000,000 acres of forest land which they own mean to the farmers of the South? It means that they own one-fourth of the productive forest area in the United States, the most productive and most accessible timber land in the country. "Growth in the region is also rapid, and the kinds and qualities of timber produced are those for which there is the greatest demand and for which the highest prices are paid. In other words, the South and the South's farm forest owners can, will, dominate the states' timber markets, and to a large extent those of Europe.

"It is both possible and probable, that what has been done since the Civil War to improve southern agriculture, will be accomplished for the forest areas of the South. "There are two problems pressing for solution. The first, state-wide forest fire protection, based on county and state organization, will be solved in the next 25 years. For most of the states, this will be accomplished in the next decade, with an aggregate cost not to exceed 2 1/2 cents per acre, the cost borne jointly by the land owner, the state and the Federal Government.

"The second problem, a form of forest taxation, permitting the economical growing of timber, is now being studied by economists, and a practical form of legislation suiting the needs of the South will be on the statute books by the time forest fire problems have been solved."

## DIVIDED ON VOTING MACHINES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A proposed amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania establishing the use of

voting machines throughout the State is not meeting with unanimous support in this region, according to A. M. Imbrie, chairman of the election frauds committee of the Allegheny County Bar Association. Mr. Imbrie charged that underground political agencies, whose sponsors are not known to him, are working to defeat the measure. Most of the political leaders of the State are on record as favoring the amendment.

## Rail Regulation Is Here to Stay, Mr. Lee Declares

Public's Active Co-operation  
Will Solve Problems, He  
Tells Packers' Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Repeal of the laws regulating the railroads of the United States is not necessary in order to promote improvement in their economic condition, according to Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, speaking before the Institute of American Meat Packers in their twenty-third annual meeting just held here.

"Railroad regulation is here to stay," Mr. Lee declared. "What is most needed is active co-operation on the part of the public so that regulatory and legislative authorities will find public support in the pursuit of constructive railroad policy producing a fair return, freedom from excessive taxes, consolidations along economic lines, renewed credit, and encouragement of responsible railroad management."

"This thought of co-operation is the one with which the railroads have endeavored to meet the newer moles of transportation," he continued. "I refer particularly to the motor transport and air transportation."

Henry Veeder of Chicago, general counsel for Swift & Co., told the delegates that co-operation in business receiving legislative sanction of both federal and state governments.

Oscar G. Mayer of Chicago, president of the institute, forecast a satisfactory year ahead for both the stock raiser and the meat industry. Prices which the farmers have received for their stock during the first eight months of this year, he said, averaged consistently higher than the prices received for all farm products combined, as compared with the five years immediately preceding the World War.

## NEW MANAGING EDITOR FOR NEW YORK WORLD

NEW YORK (AP)—Ralph E. Renaud, managing editor of the Evening Post, has been named managing editor of the morning World to succeed Herbert Bayard Swope, who asked to be relieved.

Ralph Pulitzer, president of the Press Publishing Company, publishers of the morning World, in making the announcement said: "Mr. Ralph E. Renaud, now managing editor of the Evening Post, will, on Jan. 1, join the staff of the morning World as managing editor, assuming the authority and responsibilities heretofore attaching to the executive editorship, from which Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope has asked to be relieved."

## MILES LEAVES FOR ALGIERS

GIBRALTAR (AP)—Edward Miles, lone voyager, who is on a trip around the world in a 37-foot schooner, has left Gibraltar for Algiers. His route will take him through the Suez Canal. Miles left New York last August and reached Gibraltar after a 35-day voyage.

## Americans Invited to Act as China's Economic Advisers

Ford, Young, Jenks, Harper  
and Seligman Sought for  
Honorary Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Prof. Jeremiah Jenks, internationally known economist and head of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, will accept an invitation he has just received from the Nationalist Government of China to act as honorary economic adviser in reconstruction work, he told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here.

A special Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times announced that the Nationalist Government of China has invited four other prominent American economists and business men to serve as honorary advisers under the new régime. They are Henry Ford, Owen D. Young, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, and R. N. Harper, a Washington banker.

Dr. Jenks is widely known as an authority on Chinese affairs. He is research professor of Government at New York University and has attended most of the important conferences on Oriental affairs held in America and the Far East during the last 25 years. In 1903 he served on an international monetary reform commission in China.

Professor Seligman told a Monitor correspondent he had received the invitation, but has not yet decided whether he will accept it. "It shall confer this week with some of the persons connected with the work," he said, "and shall be better able to arrive at a decision after talking with them." Professor Seligman is known as an international economist.

Mr. Young could not be reached at his offices, where his assistants said they were not in position to know whether he has received the invitation or what action he will take upon it. He is chairman of the General Electric Company and a director in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

A Llewellyn Park (Mich.) dispatch to the New York Times said that Mr. Ford had not yet received the invitation, but would be glad to accept it when it arrived "if it appears to be all right."

Robert N. Harper, another of those invited, is president of the District National Bank of Washington, director of many corporations, and was treasurer of the China Relief Fund following an appeal by the President in 1921.

## "PILOT IN WAITING"

TURIN, Italy (AP)—Mano Arturo Ferrarin, noted Italian flier has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and has been summoned to Rome to act as Benito Mussolini's "personal pilot in waiting," ready to take the Duce on any of his impromptu flights.

## SEAMEN Of All Nations

Are Served All the Days—in a Hundred Ports—in a Thousand Ways—by  
The British Sailors Society

Head Office: 680 Commercial Road, London, E. 15, England  
Admiral E. F. Brown, C. B. (Director) and Mr. Herbert E. Barker (General Secretary) are visiting Canada in the interests of the Sailors and the development of the work. GIFTS would be much appreciated, and may be sent to the Canadian Office, 100 D'Arny Avenue, Toronto 3.

PATRONAGE: The Society would also be glad to meet anyone interested in the welfare of Seamen, communications should be sent to the Toronto Office.

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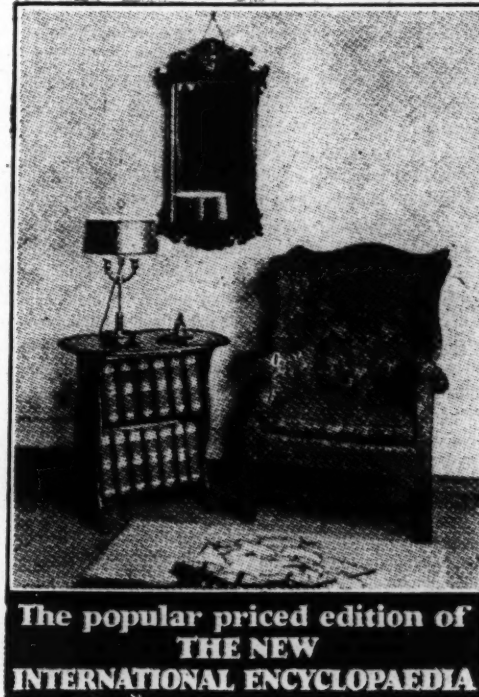
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## Eatmor Cranberries

Now in Season

Serve 10 Minute Cranberry Sauce  
Recipe—4 cups (1 pound or quart) cranberries, 2 cups water, 1 1/2 to 2 cups sugar. Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes; add cranberries and boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually

sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from fire when popping stops.

Ask for Eatmor—the name is on the box.

Recipe book mailed free, address: American Cranberry Exchange 90 West Broadway, New York

## NONPARTISAN LEAGUERS FORM HOOVER CLUB

Minnesota Group Lauds G. O. P. Nominee's Farm Relief Stand

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Farm leaders who were formerly active in the Nonpartisan League of Minnesota have organized a Nonpartisan League Club for Herbert Hoover.

"Most of us have been inactive since 1924," A. B. Gilbert of Mound, Minn., secretary of the club, declared, "but we want to do what we can to help Hoover."

"Mr. Hoover promises adequate protection where it will work, while his opponent can't make a definite statement on the matter. Every farmer knows that protection is important to most of them. It is a minor crop here. Also in view of Hoover's ability and independence we know that his promises to work for more stability, a federal farm board, fair market conditions, are real bases for hope of better conditions."

"Organizers of the club are among the leaders of the Nonpartisan movement."

"As a matter of history," Mr. Gilbert explained, "I would like to recall that the Nonpartisan League convention in September, 1917, at St. Paul dealt principally with war regulations of grain prices and that it formally accepted price regulation with the proviso that what the farmer had to buy be equally well regulated. Although considered radical at that time, the delegates from all over the northwest did not ask for \$3 to \$5 wheat. There were communications back and forth with Hoover. Mr. Hoover stuck by his pledges to the farmers and soaring of some other prices was due to inability or neglect in other branches of the Democratic administration."

"Mr. Smith's party did not handle other commodities as well as Mr. Hoover administered the food supply. Farmers lost by excessive speculation during inflation and then the party leaders plunged us into sudden deflation. There is little evidence that his (Smith's) party has learned anything from that period and much to indicate what they would again do to consumer demand for deflation of farm and factory products."

more arbitrary as the social machinery becomes more complicated. Apparently there is nothing to be gained, as the Rev. William B. Thayer of Palo Alto, Calif., said in an open letter to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, "in thinking in terms of an age when men lived somewhat more slowly and farther apart than they do now, age when every man's house was his castle and every man's business his private domain."

**Even Walking Is Circumscribed**

Today the great majority of men live closely packed together, he points out, and are moving along the crowded ways of life with great rapidity. "In the nature of the case their liberties have to be circumscribed. Down town in the city," he says, "may not even walk across the street except at certain places and certain times. In my own town I may not even burn up rubbish in my yard without getting a permit from the fire chief. Some are greatly disturbed because radicals are not permitted to make revolutionary speeches in public places or circulate them through the mails; but as for that, I may not even distribute business circulars from house to house without a special permit. I may not solicit a blind without a license. I may not have an electric light in my house unless the wire is put in just so. I may not even build a little addition to my garage without getting the approval of an inspector and getting his approval."

All these restrictions, modern sociologists and economists declare, may, at times, seem annoying, but they constitute the price which must be paid for the privilege of living in highly developed modern communities; and if personal liberty for the "pursuit of happiness" is to be safeguarded, the individual must more and more submit to the regulation of his private life in the interest of public safety.

Quite aside from the objection to the liquor traffic on justifiable moral grounds, the fact has been established that liquor itself is an economic liability in the modern social organization. Hence the inconsistency is apparent of any individual pleading for the "personal liberty" to traffic in what has proved to be a national menace, while enjoying the protection of a society built up on the willingness of other individuals to keep their personal desires within the law.

## Wets' Personal Liberty Pleas Prove Specious

(Continued from Page 1)

dry laws. A reading of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act shows that neither interferes with the freedom of the individual to follow his desires, so long as he refrains from "the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States."

### Government for Common Good

As Dr. D. Leigh Colvin points out in his book, "Prohibition in the United States": "Assuming, for the sake of argument, that a man has a right to eat or drink what he pleases, he has no right to require for his own convenience and supply the maintenance of a traffic or system the effects of which are deleterious to the interest of the community."

Nor can it be consistently argued that the Government exceeded its rights in declaring the liquor traffic illegal, provided that definition of good government is accepted which, in an ancient Bill of Rights, declares that "government is constituted for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the people, and not for the profit or private interests of any one man, family or class of men."

Since, as is explained in the case of State vs. Aiken (42 S. C. 422), "liquor, in its nature, is dangerous to the morals, good order, health and safety of the people, and is not to be placed upon the same footing with the ordinary commodities of life," it would seem to be an essential duty of government to see that liquor ceased to be a threat to the people governed.

### Bartering on False Appellities

If, in removing this threat, the Government appears to circumscribe the liberty of certain persons who are on the false appetites of men, it surely would seem to be within its civic and moral rights, since it is exercising its democratic duty to legislate for the greatest good of the greatest number; in short, to assure to the individual his right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," unhampered by a vicious traffic which is declared to be a handicap to society.

"Liberty, the greatest of all rights," as legally defined in Kentucky Board of Pharmacy vs. Cassidy, Crowley vs. Christensen, "is not unrestricted license to act according to one's own will. Liberty is freedom from restraint under conditions essential to equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then liberty regulated by law."

In the every-day experience of most Americans this definition of liberty is illustrated by numerous contacts. The good citizen who obeys the traffic law for two reasons: his respect for authority and his conviction that the traffic laws constitute a protection for himself and his neighbor ultimately making for greater freedom of movement.

### Many Needs for Restrictions

If he lives in a restricted section, he obeys (sometimes in opposition to his personal preferences) the ordinances governing that district, because he realizes that such ordinances insure his freedom from certain objectionable features which otherwise might come into the neighborhood.

He gladly obeys the compulsory education laws, because he is aware that education is the only method of freeing his children from ignorance. Innumerable ways his daily actions are influenced by laws which at first thought would seem to limit his personal liberty, but which actually add to his freedom.

These laws necessarily are made

good for the greatest number has found sound justification in prohibition through greater prosperity, less drunkenness, reduced mortality, more efficiency, happier homes and many other advantages. The list is long, and there are adequate statistics to support it. Jane Addams of Hull House, in Chicago, says: "Families are getting a fuller share of the wage-earner's income; beating is done away with; the care of children has improved. Any lack of enforcement is a poor excuse for repeal. I have never known any reputable statistician who says there is as much liquor used now as formerly. Greater benefits will follow, it is predicted, when the whole vast question is aroused to see that the question is not personal, but social."

Liquor, it is proved itself the culprit. Violations of the laws to curb liquor, scowling arguments, and the bootlegger traffic, rather than constituting an argument for the retention of liquor, are really proofs of the necessity for more stringent action against the enemy.

Actually, the whole argument of prohibition really slanders down to three words: "Liquor must go!" In ratio to its elimination, it is declared, will the people of the United States gain greater freedom.

### Camouflage for License

Again quoting from Dr. Colvin's book:

Prohibition is bringing a new freedom for the coming generations—a freedom, ultimately, from the taint of an alcoholic inheritance; a freedom for the women and children from the misery of a drunkard's home; a freedom from the handicap of an arrested development; a freedom from the enticements of the ubiquitous, legally protected saloon; a freedom from the dangers and injuries of liquor-caused accidents; a freedom from the waste and losses due to misdirected expenditures for liquor aid—although not yet achieved, it is next on the calendar—a freedom from the execrable politics of a liquor-dominated political system."

Add to this the remark of Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale, that "the personal liberty slogan is, in origin and effect, little more than a camouflage for the liberty of the brewers to resume their parasitic traffic," temper it with a little more willingness, perhaps, to indulge in self-sacrifice for the common welfare; flavor it with a broader concept of civic duty; let it simmer over the fire of true patriotism fused with brotherly love—and the resultant "proof should show, according to modern men of vision, that "Obedience to law is liberty."

**Definition of Freedom**

A further exposition of the idea of a freedom which does not infringe on the rights of others is found in a speech regarding personal liberty and prohibition by William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, who once said:

"The man in the automobile may be opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, but he will instantly discharge a drinking chauffeur. The train may be crowded with delegates to the antiprohibition convention, but they would mob the engineer who would take a drink while drawing his precious freight. The industrial magnate may talk critically of sumptuary laws, but he will apply them like a despot to the man who watches over his driving position at his next establishment. When safety is involved we are all dry. Where the exigency of modern life demands a clear brain and instant decision in order to save thousands of lives and millions of property, we are all dry."

Experience shows that even had the prohibition laws remained off the statute books, individuals themselves at one time or another would have had to take some action to protect themselves against the liquor drinker. In so far as their acts concern the public welfare, therefore, sociological experts point out, members of modern society are expected to take a heavier portion of the liberty under the law rather than to any personal idea of liberty to do as they please.

**Doctrine of "Selective Anarchy"**

This latter view—the doctrine of "selective anarchy"—which is being preached by many people who are on day and being practiced by many others, has, according to Henry W. Farnum, Yale economist, "No basis in law or precedent. It is, he says, not the American doctrine of liberty. It is a theory devised to excuse the violation of the liquor laws, and, like the product of the bootlegger's alchemy, is a denatured doctrine, retailed under a false label."

"The whole history of civilization," Lady Astor is reported to have said, "is the history of the surrender of individual liberties for the sake of a greater common liberty. None of us is free in one sense, and yet all of us are freer than we would be if we all had perfect liberty."

As we liked limitations on liberty surely begin whenever any individual liberty cuts across the liberty or well-being of someone else."

Four ago Edmund Burke expressed the same thought in these words:

"The freedom of some is the freedom of the herd of swine that ran violently down a steep place into the sea. The individual who is free, the liberty that is valuable is a liberty connected with order; the not only exists with order and virtue, but which cannot exist at all without them. It inheres in good and steady government, as in its substance and vital principle."

**Notable Example in Emergency**

A few years ago great numbers of American young men subjected themselves to the severest discipline and for a period of time willingly subordinated their desires to the military will for an ideal which was "made for world safe for democracy." Their courage and self-sacrifice in facing a common enemy was superb. There was no talk of personal liberty in those days.

Today another great experiment is under way to make the United States safe for social and economic progress. The former called for high physical courage; the latter demands high moral courage in a warfare in which the whole citizenry of the Republic has been drafted. Why should personal liberty be introduced in the latter more than in the former?

Prohibition is designed to reach society rid itself of the criminal, liquor—and it is doing so. A constantly broadening ethical consciousness on the part of the better class of citizens declares that disobedience to the prohibitory laws—or helping others to disobey them—marks a man, not as a patriot, not as a good citizen, but as an accomplice to an enemy of society.

### Long List of Benefits

Already the realization is gaining ground that the rule of the greatest

## Railway Builders Discuss Progress

American Association in Boston Hears of Better Material Making for Safety

Increase in the safety, speed and regularity of modern railroad operation is now traceable in considerable part to the elimination of mishaps caused by faulty bridge construction through the raising of standards of work and material, said P. C. Baluss of Duluth, Minn., president of the American Railway Bridge and Building Association, at the opening in Boston of the thirty-first annual convention of that association.

Mr. Baluss mentioned as the largest present railway bridge and building construction jobs, the \$11,000,000 Carquinez Straits Bridge, which is just being started in California, and the station being built in Cincinnati, work on which was started during the past year, which will cost between \$30,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

George Hannauer, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, gave his examples of the excellent work of bridge building men of his own road, that when during the New England flood of last November Boston & Maine lines were flooded and damaged in 934 places, with 17 bridges needing complete rebuilding, his men worked night and day, doing a total of 1,300,000 man-hours of work, until the jobs were completed and complete service was resumed.

Delegates to the Bridge and Building Association were present from almost every part of the United States. The main group arrived in Boston on a special train from Chicago, more than 200 of the occupants of which had enroute west of that point. A delegation of nearly 25 were present from Canada.

### MEDIATOR ADJUSTS EXPRESS LINE ISSUE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mediation has averted a threatened strike of 55,000 employees of the American Railway Express Company. It has just been announced here, following a meeting participated in by representatives of the company, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and George A. Cook of the United States Board of Mediation. Messages were sent to regional chairmen of the union calling off a meeting at which a general strike was to have been discussed.

The company had demanded that the men who were guilty of precipitating a brief strike here last week be expelled from the union and the company. The joint announcement made at the conclusion of the conference here said that "all of the differences have been settled" and that a "satisfactory basis was reached" in reconciling the viewpoint of the company and the union.

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**Afternoon Tea**  
**Dinner**  
**Soda Fountain**  
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## President Nominees Who Did Not Pass Final Test of Popular Vote

Clay, Webster, Bryan, Etcetera, of Magic Tongues, Had to Join Long List of Those Who Step Back Into So-Called Shadows of Defeat

By EDWIN L. SABIN

THE election returns Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, "straight Democrat," a comparatively new name who had been one of the Polk Democratic brigades of Volunteers in the Mexican War, left far behind the veteran Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott—"Old Chipewake," "Old Chapultepec," "Old Gibraltar," hero of the War of 1812 and in Mexico, and head of the army.

To Scott, his own crashing downfall was as amazing as that of a toppled oak. The abiding faith of the crotchety, grandiose, wordy "Old Fuss and Feathers"—his faith in the message of the presidential bed persistently buzzing inside his head—was a curious besetting notion.

As has been said, he was a candidate for the Whig nomination in 1840, when he was given a complimentary vote for the purpose of masking the designs of New York against Clay. General Scott firmly believed himself to have been second choice after Clay, and to have been chosen by the combination upon William Henry Harrison instead.

The second of his humiliations, as he terms it, came in 1848 when his rival general, Zachary Taylor, beat him out for certain election. In New York, where he had received his army headquarters on account of his feud with the Administration at Washington, he again became certain that "vile tricks" had frustrated the desire of the people at large.

**Nominated at Last**

In 1852 he was nominated, at last, over Daniel Webster, and after a deadlock, for 52 ballots, with President Fillmore. His confidence in the future was colossal and touching.

Now only the neophyte Franklin Pierce, a subordinate volunteer in the Civil War, came outside of that merely a Democratic former senator, stood between him and the Chief Magistracy.

He grandly ignored the gadfly stings of a vicious campaign that gleefully assailed the rhetoric of the "hasty plate of soup" assigned by him as an excuse for his absence from his desk when the Secretary of War had called.

The Whig reverses in the early state elections failed to disturb him. They were only local hurries—small political eddies in the great sea of public opinion. The verdict of the people of the United States would be Scott.

The Pierce majority over Winfield Scott was 215,000. Out of the 31 states Major-General Scott gleaned four—Vermont and Massachusetts of the North, Tennessee and Kentucky of the South. Virginia, his dear mother state, utterly repudiated him. Of the totaled 236 electoral votes, how many for Winfield Scott? Just 42!

In the "starless midnight of political desolation" the old war hero gave thanks that he had scorned aid from the "universal Whig office-holders."

The delusion of Horace Greeley was more remarkable. Founder and builder of the New York Tribune, "Greeley's paper"—he was nationally known for his pugnacity, his honesty, his sturdiness and his opinions.

In 1872 Greeley was nominated for the presidency by the sporadic "Liberal Republican" faction which had split from the National Party upon the policies of Grant's administration. Gen. Carl Schurz of Missouri, already distinguished as a soldier, diplomat and statesman, later Hayes' Secretary of State and editor of the New York Evening Post, and a leading advocate of civil service reform, presided over the convention.

**Lifted by a Tide**

In six ballots Horace Greeley defeated Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts. Lifted upon the tide of congratulations, at his desk in the Tribune office he accepted the banner of movement which "has received the stamp of public approval" and "has been hailed by a majority of our countrymen."

The Democratic convention that followed also nominated Horace Greeley, upon the same platform! He had stanchly opposed the reconstruction methods of the Republican Party, and had bravely gone upon the bond of Jefferson Davis. Grant, he vigorously lectured.

But the spectacle of Horace Greeley, of the protective tariff, Whigs, Henry Clay and Tippecanoe Tribune, upon the Democratic ticket, convulsed the country with ribald amusement.

The Republican Party renominated President Grant by acclamation. Trying to keep serene amid the storm of satirical paragraphs and Nast cartoons that beat upon his rosy head, Horace Greeley took the stump. New England greeted him with a scarecrow, in a field: a scarecrow decked with the familiar old white coat and

old white hat and labeled "What I know about being defeated."

He was certain of a majority in the North; he declared that he would get a solid South—excepting South Carolina. "That they will steal from me."

General and President Grant whipped the Honorable Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune to the tune of 763,000 popular votes. The Republican roll showed 30 of the 37 states; in all the North not a state gave returns for Greeley.

A card in his Tribune stating that he had resumed the editorship after having "embarked in another line of business," a letter or two, referring to the "malignity with which I am hounded" and the fear that his enemies might kill the Tribune instead of himself; and three weeks later, before the electoral votes had yet been counted, he passed away. That is the closing chapter in the political history of Horace Greeley.

## SMITH PLANS TO STRESS WET VIEWS IN EAST

Democratic Nominee to Answer Hoover's New York Speech

ALBANY, N. Y.—The speech by Herbert Hoover in New York City, assailing the policy of governmental entry in business to solve the prohibition, water power and farm relief problems, has made such an impression that Governor Smith has decided he must answer it.

Accordingly, persons close to the Governor said he is expected to seize upon what he regards as one or two opportunities offered to attack the Republican candidate on this speech, probably in Boston.

As soon as Mr. Hoover's New York address has been answered, the Governor has been urged to stress his position on prohibition. It was regarded here as likely that he will discuss it frequently in the six speeches that remain for him at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark, Brooklyn and New York City.

In his western and southern trip he has mentioned it only a few times and has talked farm relief much oftener. From now on it will be the other way around, as Democratic leaders are banking all their hopes in his candidacy on his ability to carry the East as a wet.

The Governor is reported to have acquiesced to this policy after having had it urged upon him by David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts; Thomas J. Spellacy, national committeeman from Connecticut; and by John J. Raskob, national chairman.

**AIR AND RAIL SERVICE TO REACH WEST INDIES**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The West Indies will be linked with New York by direct air and rail service under an arrangement.

Samuel J. Tilden, foremost of Democratic organizers in his day, was the first of the fruits of his labors by that one, debatable electoral vote which gave the Presidency to Hayes.

William Jennings Bryan the crusader, always fighting, with a voice like Henry Clay's, drew thousands to listen to him who would not vote for him—he, too, was borne under with the shattered crystal of his dreams in his hand.

The list of the high defeated is longer than the list of the victors.

[Parts I and II appeared in the Saturday and Monday issues.]

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**The Monitor Reader**  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. 931 per cent.  
2. Prohibition.  
3. Because it would prevent filibustering.  
4. Clay and Webster.  
5. New York Herald.  
6. Over the radio.  
7. Difference in the limited class—as "variants of the same."  
8. \$15,000,000.  
9. Nast.  
10. Patience, kindness, generosity, humility, courtesy, unselfishness, good temper, guilelessness, sincerity.

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## DOMINANT ISSUE IS PROSPERITY, DAWES BELIEVES

Vice-President Speaks on Same Program With G. O. P. Nominee

NEW YORK—Vice-President Dawes, who spoke on the same program with Herbert Hoover in Madison Square Garden, called prosperity the major issue of the campaign.

The text of General Dawes' speech follows:

"The campaign is nearing its close. The two party platforms, both of them too long and argumentative, perhaps, to have been carefully read and considered by the majority of our voters, have been presented and discussed. We are hearing from the partisanship of both sides the strong and inconsistent claims which are always incident to the close of a national contest. The confusion of appeals thickens.

"If the average citizen in voting made up his mind as to his duty by mentally weighing the opposing arguments, he too might be confused in reaching his decision, but he does not do so. On the contrary, as the argument becomes more voluminous and acrimonious, his mind becomes clearer, for he is applying his common sense to the situation.

**One Great Consideration**

"The average man will go to the polls on Nov. 6 with some one great consideration in his mind which determines his vote—not a half a dozen considerations. When asked, he will be able to state that consideration in a few words, and those words will be his interpretation of the common sense of the situation. If one can now define what the common sense of the situation is as visualized by the average man, he will have stated the argument most acceptable to voters as a guide to decision. In addition, he will be brief, for common sense demands brevity.

"Common sense tells us that the real and overshadowing issue in this campaign urged by the instincts and uppermost in the consciousness of the average voter is the issue always dominant when tranquillity and prosperity exist in the country.

"That issue is the maintenance of prosperity.

"Now, the average voter realizes that the maintenance of prosperity depends upon the maintenance of general confidence.

**Activity in Exchanges**

"Except for a short period during times of panic when a loss of confidence induces active but disastrous liquidation, what we call prosperity is simply activity in exchange of goods and services based upon confidence. The average man senses the dangers of impairing general confidence by a changing of governmental administration in a period of prosperity. The slightest reflection on his part upon the situation suggests immediately what he feels instinctively—that a change in administration means confusion and change in governmental programs and policies, and that, in turn, means the passing of confidence, which is the very foundation of our present national prosperity and comparative industrial and social peace.

"Of course, discussion of the many collateral issues presented by the platforms and of other items outside of platforms which candidates in their speeches may endeavor to inject into the campaign will influence

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many voters, pro and con, but not the average voter of whom I am speaking.

**Question of Prohibition**

"Consider the question of prohibition. Many will vote in the election one way or the other with this in mind, but when the platforms of the two great parties take practically the same position in upholding prohibition, and prohibition is a part of the Constitution of the United States, the average citizen will not regard it as an issue which should determine his vote. As a result of the expressions of Governor Smith adverse to prohibition as a national policy, some dry Democrats may vote for Mr. Hoover and some wet Republicans may vote for Mr. Smith, their votes tending to offset each other. But not so with the average citizen. If to vote his sentiments on the prohibition policy, which is not at issue and which cannot be decided in this campaign, means that he votes adverse to his own views on the real and greater issue of prosperity, which affects him directly, he will not throw away his vote. His vote will be cast upon what is the real issue in his mind, irrespective of the collateral discussion of prohibition.

**Prosperity Chief Issue**

"The existence of this dominant issue of prosperity renders it hopeless to regard the result at the November polls as a sentimental referendum on the prohibition question, and it renders that result untrustworthy even as an indication of the state of public sentiment on prohibition. And yet for no other practical purposes than the two I have mentioned could a wet or dry vote be cast in this presidential campaign. The average voter senses this.

"Again, the existence of this dominant issue of prosperity renders it useless, where both parties have pledged themselves in their platforms to attempt farm relief, to hope that either the economic principles or details of any particular measure to effect it can become a major issue in this campaign. The average voter senses this.

"Again, the Democratic Party for decades has been the continuing and bitter opponent of the protective tariff, which has been firmly established as a national policy by the Republican Party and under which we have achieved our unparalleled national prosperity. While, in its last platform, the Democratic Party promises a certain acquiescence in the policy of protection, it is manifestly to avoid the issue in the campaign. A promise to do something which for years the Democratic Party has schooled its members to abhor is not easy for it to carry out if placed in power.

**Defends G. O. P. Tariff Plan**

"To attempt to unite itself in Congress in a right-about-face upon the tariff would mean instead some obvious movement, since it would involve an effort to square its traditional policy with a platform plank adopted as a campaign expedient. The revision of the tariff at the hands of its traditional enemies instead of its traditional friends would unsettle business confidence and destroy prosperity. Democratic success would plunge that party into utter confusion in carrying out a legislative program when, upon prohibition, the Chief Executive would be out of sympathy with the party platform, and upon the tariff the rank and file of the party would be out of sympathy with the platform. The average citizen senses all this.

"These are the reasons which lead me to believe that the average voter upon the issue of preserving prosperity, which is dominant in this campaign, will vote for the continuance of a Republican Administration, and it will be the average voter who determines the result of the election.

**Lauds Hoover's Ability**

"The Republican Party has nominated Secretary Hoover for the Presidency, a man of great ability, training and experience in larger governmental affairs. That he is a

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man of high purpose, honesty and sincerity all must admit. Of his executive ability, his energy and his great and constructive accomplishments for the public good I can testify from collaboration with him in the trying period after the armistice in France when suffering multitudes needed immediate assistance; and again in my work as the first Director of the Budget, when he was engaged in the difficult beginning of his upbuilding of the Department of Commerce, an achievement of such usefulness to our Nation that it alone would have preserved his name in history. I see in the personality of the Republican nominee of his upbuilding of the Department of Commerce, an achievement of such usefulness to our Nation that it alone would have preserved his name in history. I see in the personality of the Republican nominee of his upbuilding of the Department of Commerce, an achievement of such usefulness to our Nation that it alone would have preserved his name in history.

## Chicago Social Workers Indorse Hoover Candidacy

Reasons for Supporting G. O. P. Nominee Listed by 28 States

CHICAGO—Aroused by an appeal from eastern social workers asking their support for Governor Smith, leaders in the social service field here have joined in a statement making known their reasons for urging the election of Herbert Hoover.

Headed by Miss Jane Addams of Hull House; Graham Taylor, founder of Chicago Commons Social Settlement; and Miss Julia C. Lathrop, former chief of the United States Children's Bureau, the list includes 28 names representing many fields of welfare activity.

The signers saw in Mr. Hoover's administration of the Department of Commerce proof of his understanding of social problems in the United States.

**Hoover's Work Distinctive**

His work was distinctive, they said, "for his practice of collective action in calling into conference and co-operation those whose interests were involved. . . for his far-reaching efforts to prevent waste, especially that of unemployment. . . for his protection and promotion of family welfare by better homes, conferences, housing reports and by applying his experience in saving millions of children from starvation abroad to the Nation's care of its own children and mothers here at home."

"His understanding of the beneficial operation of prohibition, they stated further, 'as well as his knowledge of the difficulties of enforcement, enactment and execution of law and also gives promise of a settled policy that would clear the way for the consideration of other pressing issues.'"

The social workers indorsed his position on conservation of resources and on agriculture.

**Is "Our Foremost Citizen"**

In summary they declared they will vote for Mr. Hoover, "because he is our foremost citizen, representing the whole people, whose only client is the nation itself, and whose self-sacrificing service laid many other lands under the debt of gratitude."

The signers, Miss Mary M. Bartlett, Judge of the Juvenile Court of this county; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, president of the Juvenile Protective League; Arthur J. Todd, professor of sociology at Northwestern University; Miss Edith Abbott, dean of the Graduate School of Civics and Philanthropy at the University of Chicago; Miss Sophronia P. Brackenridge, professor of social economy at the university; Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League; and James Mullenbach, labor arbitrator.

The other signers are Mrs. George R. Dean, Miss Harriet Vittum, Mrs. Adena Miller Rich, Wilfred S. Reynolds, Mrs. Theodore B. Sachs, Mrs. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Norman B. Barr, Edward L. Ryerson Jr., Henry P. Chandler, Edna L. Foley, Louis Cahn, Helen M. Bennett, Clifford Barnett, Mrs. John V. Farwell, Mrs. Herman B. Butler, Miss Elizabeth H. Webster, Eugene T. Lies, and Joel D. Hunter.

**TEXTILE DISCUSSION NOV. 19**

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (AP)—Charles L. Gifford (R.), Representative from Massachusetts announces that he has invited all members of the Massachusetts delegation to Congress to meet in this city on Nov. 19 to learn at first hand of the difficulties of the textile industry.

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## Hoover in Speech Calls Smith Policies "State Socialism"

(Continued from Page 1)

theories. He believes in them and is deeply concerned with making them the realities of every day life. And believing in these fundamental tenets he pondered how in this modern economic age they could be brought to every man and woman in America, and, through America, to the whole world. And thus he conceived his new liberalism—political liberalism through economic independence and well-being.

This philosophy and the means by which he will bring it about he addressed to the electorate of the nation in his speech here.

**"The American System"**

"Tonight," he said, "I will not deal with the multitude of issues which have been already well canvassed. I intend rather to discuss some of those more fundamental principles and ideals upon which I believe the government of the United States should be conducted."

His thesis he called "The American System," the relations between the government and modern industry, between the political and the present-day economic, whereby the economic was brought to aid in realizing full political liberty. This liberalism he viewed as a force as much of the spirit as of the political and economic.

"Liberalism," he declared, "is a force truly of the spirit, a force proceeding from the deep realization that economic freedom cannot be sacrificed if political freedom is to be preserved. Even if governmental conduct of business could give more efficiency instead of less efficiency the fundamental objection to it would remain unaltered and unabated."

**Defines Reasons for Liberalism**

"It would destroy political equality. It would increase rather than decrease abuse and corruption. It would stifle initiative and invention. It would undermine the development of leadership. It would cramp and cripple the mental and spiritual energies of our people. It would extinguish equality and opportunity. It would dry up the spirit of liberty and progress. For these reasons primarily it must be resisted. For 150 years liberalism has found its true spirit in the American system, not in the European systems."

An ideal and yet new. The liberalism that the great progressives have preached was political in essence and means. Herbert Hoover, liberal and idealist to the core, would attain the political ideal by economic stability, equality and well-being.

**No Progress in Poverty**

"A people cannot make progress in poverty," he said. The first necessity of any nation is the smooth functioning of the vast business machinery for employment, feeding, clothing, housing and providing luxuries and comforts of a people. Unless these basic elements are properly organized and function, there can be no progress in business, in education, in literature, music or art. There can be no advance in the fundamental life of a people."

His concept of the nation he conveyed briefly but in language of dramatic simplicity. He spoke the words calmly and gravely. He gave them to his audience and the Nation as he meant to explain to a group of conferees his pictorialization of a great project.

"My concept of America," he said, "is a land where men and women may walk in ordered freedom in the independent conduct of their occupations; where they may enjoy the advantages of wealth, not concentrated in the hands of the few but spread through the lives of all, where they build and safeguard their homes, and give to their children the fullest advantages and opportunities of American life; where every man shall be respected in the faith that his conscience and his heart di-

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rect, him to follow; where a contented and happy people, secure in their liberties, free from poverty and fear, shall have the leisure and impulse to seek a fuller life."

**Does Not Mean License**

But this economic freedom of action he did not conceive as any devil-may-care program. Freedom of action, whether in industry or politics, does not mean license to Herbert Hoover.

"It is just as important that business keep out of government as that government keep out of business," he asserted. "I do not wish to be misinterpreted as believing that the United States is free-for-all and devil-take-the-hindmost. The very essence of equality of opportunity and of American individualism is that there shall be no domination by any group or combination in this republic. On the contrary it demands economic justice as well as political and social justice. It is no system of laissez-faire."

Neither would Mr. Hoover permit the Government to "part with one iota of its national resources without complete protection to the public interest."

**Opposes Bureaucratic**

But to him it is a "false liberalism that interprets itself into the government operation of economical business. Every step of bureaucratiza-

**Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Jeannette N. Stern, Albany, N. Y.  
Lillian D. Stern, Albany, N. Y.  
Mrs. E. Stern, Albany, N. Y.  
Mrs. Helen E. Ludewich, Mansfield, O.  
E. G. Ludewich, Mansfield, O.  
Henry Boettcher, New York City.  
Daisy E. Sprague, Loveland, Colo.  
Bertha E. Potter, Bangor, Me.  
Miss Annie L. Bunker, Bangor, Me.  
Martha A. Clayton, Lebanon, N. H.  
Florence A. Nelson, Ithaca, N. Y.  
Lillian M. Godfrey, Brattleboro, Vt.  
Mrs. Clarence A. Nelson, Ithaca, N. Y.  
Albertina R. Melchinger, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Mrs. Margaret D. O'Neil, St. Louis, Mo.  
Mark deR. Rafolovich, New York City.  
William H. L. Gill, New York City.  
Gazella E. Roth, New York City.  
Judd Stilson, Bronxville, N. Y.  
Mrs. E. E. Bassett, Wilmington, Vt.  
Mrs. Lulu B. Fowler, Wilmington, Vt.  
Arthur Caddell, Paris, Tex.  
Ariel Wellington Perry, Attleboro, Mass.  
Mrs. U. J. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Mrs. E. C. Pettit, Bangor, Me.  
Mrs. Quencie V. Carpenter, Seattle, Wash.  
Helen L. Sticker, Kingston, N. Y.  
Ruth A. Carl, Kingston, N. Y.  
Mrs. S. S. Gordon, Providence, R. I.  
Mrs. Esther D. Jacobs, Nutley, N. J.  
West C. Jacobs, Nutley, N. J.  
Mrs. Lillian L. Anderson, Montclair, N. J.  
Mrs. Edith L. Wright, Clinton, Mass.  
Harry C. Browne, New York City.  
Mrs. Harry C. Browne, New York City.  
Mrs. M. H. Pickett, North Conway, N. H.  
Grace Edmunds, Concord, N. H.  
Pratt G. Smith, Utica, N. Y.  
Mrs. Mabel McLaughlin, River Edge, N. J.  
Miss Ethel Ferguson, Lakewood, O.  
M. Sticken, Lakewood, O.  
Mrs. M. Sticken, Lakewood, O.  
Mrs. Frank Blashfield, Lakewood, O.

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tion of the business of our country poisons the very roots of liberalism, that is, political equality, free speech, free assembly, free press and equality of liberty. It is the road, not to more liberty, but to less liberty. Liberalism should be found not striving to spread bureaucracy, but striving to set more bounds to it."

And the goal, the ideal, he sought. Thus he expressed it, and with these words closed his unusual address: "Some may ask where all this may lead beyond mere material progress. It leads to a release of the energies of men and women from the dull drudgery of life to a wider vision and a higher hope. It leads to the opportunity of greater and greater service, not alone from man to man in our own land, but from our country to the whole world. It leads to an America, healthy in body, healthy in spirit, unfettered, youthful, eager—with a vision searching beyond the farthest horizon, with an open mind sympathetic and generous to those purposes that I pledge myself and the Republican Party."

There was a great cheer when he ended. Flags and hands waved in colorful tumult. And silently and gravely he looked over his fellow citizens and nodded his gratitude.

"No one," he said, with deep feeling, "but could be moved by the warmth of the reception I have received in the home of my distinguished opponent."

And the "Sidelwalks of New York" roared back their approval.

**MASSACHUSETTS GETS NEW WASHINGTON DATA**

A rare volume, containing authentic material valuable in the study of George Washington as a man and as a general, has just been received into the Massachusetts State Library. It is announced in Boston. The volume is the "Orderly Book, Cambridge, 1775, and commissions of Capt. Joseph Brown." Captain Brown was Washington's orderly from Aug. 17 to Oct. 21, 1775.

Intimate pictures of Washington's occupancy of Cambridge with his army are easily drawn from the brief orders and statements committed to Captain Brown to carry out, which he preserved in their original. In the book just presented to the library by A. Murray Brown of Acton, Mass., the captain's great-grandson, these original orders make up one side of each page, while an easily read copy in modern script faces it on the opposite page.

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## Australia Finds Good Success in Scheme for Colonizing Boys

Lads Brought Out From England Impress Their Parents With Necessity of Buying Goods of Commonwealth and Trade Flourishes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Great success has attended the movement designed to encourage the migration of boys to Australia under what is known as the Big Brother scheme founded by Richard Linton, a member of the Victorian State Parliament. Under this scheme a number of specially selected boys are brought from Britain in quotas, and each boy on arrival becomes the "little brother" and the responsibility of some Australian resident of undoubted standing in the community, who acts as his protégé's "big brother." The latter finds the boy a position, and attends to his welfare until the boy has "made good" in the land of his adoption.

Mr. Linton returned recently from a visit to Britain and at the third annual meeting of the Big Brothers in Melbourne he described the success of the scheme. Referring to the organization in Britain for the selection of the right type of boys he said: "We take every opportunity of impressing upon the parents of the boys who come out here that the prosperity of those who come to increase the production of Australia depends vitally upon the successful marketing of Australian products. The result has been that every parent in Britain of a Little Brother demands Australian fruit, butter and other products."

He described a meeting at Australia House, London, of more than 400 parents of Little Brothers, many of whom had come 300 miles to attend the meeting. He had been told that the reception was unique in the history of Australia House.

The remark of Mr. Linton were supported at the meeting in Melbourne by Sir George Pearce, vice-president of the executive council of the Commonwealth, who declared that no one could say that from a migration upon the parents of the boys had reached the limit of its absorption powers, or had even approached

it. No nation could build a Chinese wall around itself as some people wanted Australia to do. The history of the United States of America was a great example of what migration had done for a young country. He congratulated the Big Brothers movement for the work it was doing, and hoped that its activities would continue to expand.

As an example of the enthusiasm with which the work is being taken up in Australia, it may be stated that the proceeds from a fashionable ball recently held for the purpose of raising funds for the movement, amounted to £500.

**WALL STREET TO HAVE ANOTHER SKYSCRAPER**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Plans for a 44-story building at 1 Wall Street have been completed for the American Exchange Irving Trust Company. The site, which only three structures have occupied during the last 300 years, is reputed to be the most valuable individual piece of property of its size in New York City.

Demolition of the present building and three adjoining structures will start in May, 1929, according to the announcement. The new building will have entrances in Wall Street, Broadway and New Street. It will tower 560 feet above the street level and is to be completed early in 1931. The architects are Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker. Marc Eldridge & Son, Inc., will be the builders.

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# Women's Enterprises and Activities

## Artist-Lecturer Who Illustrates Talks on Historic Spots

**LONDON**  
THE sun shone on the thatched roof of Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery, on the roses, and lavender, and hollyhocks in that lovely little garden where Shakespeare wooed the daughter of the owner in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and where a woman was seated at her easel. Her friendly eye overcame the writer's diffidence at interrupting her in her task, and soon the two were in the midst of an interesting conversation. The picture the artist was beginning was not to be merely a memento of an interesting spot, it was to serve as a lantern illustration of a talk on "The Homes and Haunts of Great Men," one of the subjects chosen by this artist and lecturer, Miss Emily M. B. Warren.

Before parting the two women arranged to meet later in the London flat of the writer, and here Miss Warren told the story of how she came to combine her double gift of painter and speaker.

Ruskin is interested. As is often the case, it seemed like a mere chance that led her to become a lecturer. In her childhood she had known Ruskin. When a young schoolgirl she wrote to him asking his advice on her career and received a reply in a letter which was somewhat mislaid. Knowing the contents by heart, she wrote them out and sent them to him asking if he would please send her another identical letter. The reply came: "I have never had such a pretty compliment in my life as your knowing my letter by heart. Where is New Malden? I am coming to see you."

True to his promise, Ruskin came to see her, not at the school at New Malden, but at her own home, and there he talked to her about all sorts of things.

"He asked," she said, "Do you say your prayers? Trust is the best prayer. I have never," she added, "told that to any newspaper before. Then he gave me a lesson in perspective. He asked for a sheet of note-paper and drew ellipses, and asked me to draw and paint one of our old Spode china cups."

Experiences With Lecturing  
The 10-year-old schoolgirl did not meet him again for a year. Then one day, when she was drawing in the South Kensington Museum, she heard his voice. "What are you doing?" he inquired, and was told that she was painting some birds for him. Next she was asked if she thought her mother would let her come up to Brantwood and she ran all the way home to get "mama's" permission, which she granted. A letter followed confirming the invitation, and a wonderful week's visit, Emily Warren had with Lily, the little daughter of Mrs. Arthur Severn, Ruskin's cousin.

It was during the war, when the American Women's Club of London, Eng., held a debate on Oct. 17 on the subject, "Resolved: That the English system of nursery management is superior to the American method of bringing up children." According to the magazine of the club, this is a topic of especial interest to American women who are living in England with their families.

On the sixteenth, the day preceding the debate, the American Mothers' Circle of the club met and discussed "The Choice of a Nurse and Her Relation to the Household," at which time "English Customs Versus American Ideas" was one of the topics to receive attention.

Mrs. M. T. Winslow writes some "Election Notes" for this magazine. These notes are all about the coming election for President in the United States. Mrs. Winslow closes by saying:

All the world watches these elections, but the American Women's Club watches the struggle with particular interest, because the wife of one of the candidates was once president of this club. She was a very able and charming president, as she will make a very able and gracious hostess of the White House, should her husband be elected. We take no political sides, but we may be forgiven for hoping that our ex-president may become the first lady of the land.

A service of thanksgiving for the signing of the Peace Pact was held in St. Martin's Church, London, on Aug. 27. The lesson was read to the assembled congregation in three languages. M. Unwin, in the above-mentioned magazine, says:

This, surely, was one of the significant events in a momentous day. The service was broadcast and hundreds of thousands of people heard those words in English, in French, and in German; and for many, it may have been that for the first time in their lives it was brought home to them that the Bible message is the same for all nations.

Different state federations of women's clubs have been in the habit of counting their membership by adding together the total membership of each club belonging to the federation. It has been discovered that this method gives an erroneous total figure as many women belong to sev-

friends were trying to raise funds to help Belgian refugees, that Miss Warren was asked if she could not give a talk about Ruskin. This proved to be the first of a series of lectures.

"I have merely gone on with subjects in which I have been particularly interested," she said. "I found that I could not show my drawings to illustrate my talks so I had some slides made of photographs, but they were too black, and did not give what I particularly wanted to give—my own point of view. Sometimes, too, I wanted to lay emphasis on a certain thing which the photograph did not show at all. So then I decided to have slides made from my own water-color drawings. I still use photographs, however, for any architectural detail. I certainly like to

## Practical Parliamentary Points

This is the seventeenth of a series of 25 articles on practical parliamentary procedure, written by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, publishing for those who wish to review elementary points of parliamentary law. A simple method of accomplishing business, one which is recognized by all, is merely a means of expressing the ideas of a group in an orderly and harmonious manner. To master the main points of such a method is, therefore, in many cases to increase one's individual usefulness as a member of an organization and a citizen. This article is on the Nominating Committee. The next Tuesday is on Voting.

By HINDA E. WINCHESTER

ALTHOUGH some parliamentarians say nominating committees should not be tolerated, yet since they do exist it is important that they function according to parliamentary procedure. Usually organizations which have nominating committees specify in the by-laws the manner of appointing the committee and state as well how many members and who shall constitute the personnel.

In the absence of a by-law, a motion may be made that a nominating committee be appointed by the chair, or be nominated from the floor. The nominating committee should be selected at a meeting previous to the one at which it is to make its report. The committee should meet and agree upon the members who it thinks are most capable to serve as officers and it should interview them to ascertain if they are willing to accept the nomination. This committee, like all other committees, ceases to exist as soon as its report is made but is promptly revived if any of the nominees withdraw.

The Report  
The report of a nominating committee consists of a ticket upon

use my own drawings of mountains and of interiors, because you don't get the atmosphere in photographs.

"I find," Miss Warren continued, "that I have to work very hard all the summer preparing new lectures and adding to the old ones so as to be ready for the winter. My lecture on cathedrals and churches has taken me years to complete, and I have been working for two years on one on gardens. I have been to Hatfield and have done the garden there which is exactly as it was in the time of Henry VIII; and this year, at New Place, Stratford-on-Avon, I painted the knot garden with the old mulberry tree that was in it in Shakespeare's time. I want to get Haddon Hall and the Queen Mary's Garden on Inchmarnock Island on the Lake of Menteith."

Miss Warren has done a great deal of painting and is a member of the Society of British Artists and the Society of Women Artists. Her lecturing is done chiefly in Canada and the United States, where she spends the autumns and winters.

It combines well with several other vegetables—cabbage, onions, new potatoes or corn. Boiled cabbage with okra is especially palatable. Lay the green pods on top of the cabbage sections, taking care that they are not broken. A favorite southern potato dish consists of a ham hock boiled with cabbage, potatoes and okra served with egg cornbread.

Okra may be pickled, canned or dried for winter use; the writer canes annually a dozen or more quarts with tomatoes, for use during the winter. When the supply in the garden cannot be consumed or canned, the pods should be allowed to dry on the stalks, as they

It is not necessary to obtain the floor to make a nomination. Members just call from their seats: "I nominate ——" However, no member may nominate more than one person until everyone has had a chance to nominate someone. Neither does a nomination require a second.

Drill Upon Appointing a Nominating Committee

Mr. A.—(Obtaining the floor) I move that a nominating committee of three be nominated from the floor.

Mr. B.—I second the motion.

Chair.—It is moved and seconded that a nominating committee of three be nominated from the floor. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of the motion say "Aye." Those opposed say "No." The Ayes have it and the motion is adopted. Nominations are in order.

Mr. C.—I nominate Mr. Smith.  
Chair.—Mr. Smith is nominated.

Mr. D.—I nominate Mr. Brown.  
Chair.—Mr. Brown is nominated.  
Mr. E.—I nominate Mr. Jones.  
Chair.—Mr. Jones is nominated. Are there any more nominations? (There being none he stands and continues) Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Jones are nominated. As many as are in favor of these gentlemen constituting the committee, say "Aye." As many as are opposed say "No." The Ayes have it, and Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Jones are the nominating committee.

Nominations Submitted

Chair calls for a report of the nominating committee and the Chairman rises, obtains the floor, and says: "The nominating committee submits the following nominations: For president, Mr. A.; for vice-president, Mr. B.; for secretary, Mr. C.; for treasurer, Mr. D." He then hands the report to the Chair, who again reads the names and asks if there are any further nominations. There being no other nominations, the Chair takes the vote on these names for the new officers.

## GREETING

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## CARDS

Mme. Halide Edib, former leader in the Nationalist movement in Turkey, will speak in the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston, Mass., on Nov. 1.

Mme. Edib came to the United States this summer to speak at the Williamstown Institute of Politics and was the first woman from abroad to be honored with an invitation to lead the round table discussions there. It is understood that the institute invited her to come to America as a demonstration of the growing influence exerted by women in creating public opinion on international problems.

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Ware School of Tea Room Management, 35 West 39th Street, New York City.

## The Neglected Okra

OKRA is a very delectable, though widely neglected vegetable. Like cotton, it is a southern plant, yet the writer had quantities of tender though small pods in her Chicago war garden, and has also grown it in St. Louis. The plant is of African origin, and is cultivated extensively in the southern part of the United States and in the West Indies for its mucilaginous green pods that sometimes attain four or five inches in length.

It must not be planted until all danger of frost is past and must be thinned so that the plants stand a foot apart. It requires plenty of water and bright sunshine. The leaves resemble those of the fig, while the flower is like a cotton bloom. Six or eight plants will furnish an ordinary sized family with okra from early summer until late fall. The plants attain great size in the South and may be planted against a fence as a decoration.

It combines well with several other vegetables—cabbage, onions, new potatoes or corn. Boiled cabbage with okra is especially palatable. Lay the green pods on top of the cabbage sections, taking care that they are not broken. A favorite southern potato dish consists of a ham hock boiled with cabbage, potatoes and okra served with egg cornbread.

Okra may be pickled, canned or dried for winter use; the writer canes annually a dozen or more quarts with tomatoes, for use during the winter. When the supply in the garden cannot be consumed or canned, the pods should be allowed to dry on the stalks, as they

sap the plants unnecessarily. They should be gathered, cut in rounds, spread in the hot sun to dry, and then strung for use in soups in the winter.

New Orleans Gumbo  
Fry 1 cupful of chopped onions a light brown in plenty of bacon or ham fat, and add 1 cupful of strained tomatoes, 1 cupful of diced okra, 1 chopped green pepper, salt and black pepper to taste, and enough water to keep the mixture the consistency of hash. Shrimp or crabs may be added if liked. A tablespoonful of Chili powder lends a Spanish flavor. Cook the mixture until well done and serve with rice or hominy grits.

Fried Okra  
Cut okra in thin rounds, salt, pepper, dip in meal, and fry a golden brown. Serve with catsup or chili sauce.

Okra Oysters  
Parboil okra pods in salted water, drain and reserve the liquor for soup. Dip the pods in batter, roll in cracker crumbs and fry. Serve with Worcestershire sauce.

Okra Salad  
Combine cold boiled okra with onions, cucumbers, green peppers or sweet red peppers and pot generously with mayonnaise.

Vegetable-Okra Soup  
One marrow beef bone; 3 or more pints of water; several very ripe tomatoes, or 1 small can of tomatoes; 1 cupful of diced okra; 2 diced carrots; 1 medium onion; 2 potatoes; ¼ cupful of washed rice.

Season with dried celery leaves, minced parsley, salt and pepper. Put on in cold water and boil over a slow fire to extract the juices from the meat or place in the fireless cooker.

## Practical Amateur Play Producing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**LONDON**  
MRS. FRANCES BEALEY, an experienced actress, has hit upon a new women's enterprise that should certainly help to meet a long-felt need. At the present time, when every school, college or village in the country has its amateur dramatic society, it is very important that careful study should be made of the elements and artistic economy of dramatic production. Amateur players have usually to learn from experience, and as they go along—as, indeed, did professionals in the olden time. This is hard on their audiences. So a wise director, before he allows amateurs to perform a play, would assuredly welcome any opportunities for giving his company the advantages of learning the A B C of play production.

Mrs. Bealey has arranged a series of lectures on the technique of dramatic art, especially prepared for educational staffs of colleges and schools and their pupils. These lectures are illustrated by a series of lantern slides, showing the essentials of production, pose, gesture and posture. They are taken from one of the most exquisite, simple and artistic productions of recent years; namely, the presentation at the Little Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, by Sir Nigel Playfair, of Sheridan's little-known but dainty operetta, "The Duenna."

This is a very happy choice, for it is a play as suitable for performance at a girls' school as one could find in the whole range of drama.

And that Mrs. Bealey should have selected this play for illustrating her lecture is in itself a proof that she understands her business. Sir Nigel Playfair's production was characterized by an exquisite simplicity which was shown also in the composition and general pattern of the scenic, costume and furniture designs by George Sherlingham. Here was present that true economy which is characteristic of genuine art perfectly exemplified in every detail of the production. Indeed, this simplicity goes further back than Sir Nigel Playfair and modern production, for the great Sheridan himself adhered to it, and "The Duenna" was conceived and written along lines which show conclusively that Sheridan, if not a prolific dramatist, was certainly a careful one, who possessed the capacity for taking pains and did not disdain the A B C of his art. One of the surest signs that an artist possesses an unworthy contempt for this A B C is the fact that he thinks he already knows all about it. And that amateur societies are sometimes guilty of this offense is shown in their productions.

Recently the present writer witnessed a case in point. A well-known local dramatic society won the first prize presented to amateur societies all over the country for play production, with an excellent performance of a slight village comedy well within their powers. It has already been said that acting is perhaps the most primitive of the arts and human beings are usually equipped with it to a certain innate but limited degree. If, however, they

wish to proceed further, they must not depend upon mere instinct, but must make a careful study of what lies back of the simple and telling effects that they almost unconsciously achieve. Every actor, amateur or professional, has to learn by carefully studied means to produce the effect of spontaneity. Now, the village players above referred to, doubtless elated by winning the prize, but not fully understanding how or why they had achieved this triumph, at a subsequent performance attempted to do a short play by Bernard Shaw. But their performance was utterly inept and convinced one of the truth of a good story about a dramatic society who wrote to Shaw, saying: "Can we do one of your plays for our next production?" to which they received the laconic reply: "You can't; but you may!" On the other hand, there is good reason to feel that after a careful study of the A B C of their art, amateur players should find the next step showing their advance rather than their limitations. C. F. A.

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## ALGERIA UNITES EAST AND WEST AT DESERT GATE

Arab Nomad Meets Wheat Grower and Tourist in France's Beauty Spot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALGIERS—It is just on 100 years since French troops took Algiers and thus put an end to piracy in the Mediterranean and at the same time included a large area in European civilization.

Since then the economic life of Algeria has been improving steadily every year. Today this portion of North Africa is the most magnificent overseas possession of France and one of the most beautiful countries to be found in the world.

Large vineyards and cereal fields extend throughout her three departments, the former covering an area of over 200,000 hectares, while the cereal fields include 3,200,000 hectares producing annually from 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 metric quintals of wheat, barley and oats, while her vineyard crop averages 6,000,000 hectoliters per year.

In order, however, to extend the agricultural line, very considerable hydraulic works are being undertaken with the idea of cultivating new lands which up to now have been waste ground. This hydraulic policy is being conducted side by side with the mining one. The ore producing area here is very large and attention is being called to the fact that Algerian mines, owing to their development, will possibly in the near future change the economic life of the country.

According to Customs House statistics, the different ores shipped abroad reach a total of about 30,000,000 francs, and the natural phosphates, almost as much. The latter commodity is, as it were, unlimited, as it is reported that a single mountainous region known as the "Djebel-Onk," lying in the department of Constantine, contains a volume of ore of approximately 1,000,000,000 tons.

At the Gate of the Desert  
Nevertheless, the activity of France does not stop there. France at the gates of the desert is another page of Algeria, written by her officers and soldiers. Lost in vast and desolate

City Arabs Call "A Diamond Set in an Emerald Frame," Once Cradle of Moorish Piracy, Built by Christian Slaves



VIEW OF ADMIRALTY BUILDINGS, CAPACIOUS HARBOR, AND FAMOUS CITY OF ALGIERS

lated regions, covering an area of no less than 2,000,000 square kilometers, peopled by about 600,000 people including Berbers, Arabs and Negroes, the work of civilization is slowly progressing.

The date crops during the last 20 years have considerably increased, the annual export of which reaches about 20,000,000 francs.

This portion of Algeria forms a special administrative district, known as "South Territories." It comprises the highlands and the main towns or oases of the Sahara. It can be divided into a large pasture land, a beautiful garden and a small cereal field. Here, too, are to be found considerable flocks of sheep.

Most of the flocks are owned by wealthy natives, but all are under the care of nomad shepherds who with their families, dogs and tents spent most of their time wandering from north to south and vice versa, always in quest of some not yet sun-burnt pasture for their flocks to feed upon. In the meantime the Government is studying the best way to protect the sheep as much as possible against the extremes of climate which at times cause considerable losses, either by ordering new wells to be dug along the tracks used by the flocks, or by having covered parks to be erected, here and there, to allow them to shelter during winter time. Actually the yearly exports of the Algerian sheep amount in value to about 160,000,000 francs.

The pastures, where all these flocks graze, are formed chiefly of dunes and esparto. The latter grass is another valuable resource of the

highlands, the shipments of such abroad totaling annually over 1,000,000 metric quintals, out of which about 800,000 go to the mills of Great Britain where this grass is used in the making of paper.

The Tourists' Itinerary  
The great African desert has also proved to be a suitable stage in the great world tours itinerary each winter. Many tourists from Europe and America, eager to enjoy the great silent peace of the desert and at the same time learn at first hand what the Saharan people are like, journey along these endless golden tracks of sand.

Traveling over the desert plains has become quite easy by the comfortable autocars of the "Compagnie Générale Transatlantique," or those of the "Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Railroad Company" or of the "State Algerian Railway." One can, without any danger or fatigue, go from Algiers to the seven towns of the Mzab, where the Moslem Quakers live, or to the Mysterious Mountains of the Hoggar—the veiled men's abode—or even down to Timbuktu on the River Niger.

The result of these developments is that the lords of the desert as well as the fellah, can live peacefully amidst their families, gardens and camels.

This is, in outline, the history of Algeria, from the rich plains of the coasts to the gates of the Sahara over a period of nearly 100 years. A history built up as well by her soldiers, her colonists and tradesmen as by the Moslem populations under the shadow of the French flag.

## Algiers Is Ideal Winter Resort of North Africa

Splendid Climate, Luxurious Hotels and Stores, With Oriental Charm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALGIERS—Algiers, the capital of Algeria, in addition to its climate, which makes it a splendid winter resort, can claim to be one of the most beautiful towns in the world, built, as it is, in an unparalleled setting. The Arabs compare it to "a diamond set in an emerald frame."

Imagine a large city of over 250,000 inhabitants, including about 200,000 Europeans and 50,000 Arabs; the streets, bordered with wide arcades, buildings of very handsome architecture, luxurious shops, up-to-date hotels and residences lying amid evergreen gardens, spacious public squares, wooded hills close by, beneath the blue waters of the sea. And, away in the distance, crowning the whole, the high snow-capped peaks of the Djurdjura Mountains, dazzling under the warm light of the African sun.

All the Comforts of Home  
This is Algiers, with all the comfort and entertainments of a modern western city. But there is the other Algiers, that of the Orient with all its mysterious life and its old customs still religiously kept behind the ever-silent walls of a special town, known as the Kasbah, which dates back to medieval times.

This quarter of old Algiers, built by Christian slaves centuries ago, was the cradle of Moorish piracy in the Mediterranean, and since then has been left untouched. Here you find the religion and character of the people in the warm shade of old mosques, the narrow streets, scarcely more than stairways, their sides walled up with silent abodes; where men gather at the evening hour, when wooden benches or straw carpets are crowded with customers, dockers of the quays, beggars in quest of alms, tale-bearers and so forth.

The Old City  
The Kasbah, in fact, is a complete town; it is entirely built on the steep slope of a hill, at the foot of which the European city stretches. It is crossed in all parts by numberless streets paved with round stones, the longest of these totaling no less than 500 steps. Its white or blue terraced houses, piled one above the other, climb along the slope up to the top of the hill, where the castle-fortress (Kasbah) of the ancient Turkish rulers of Algiers is still fairly well preserved in its former architecture, and now used as military barracks.

Many a spot is to be visited in the Kasbah. One should not miss the tomb, or the "Zaouia," of Sidi Mohammed-Ech-Cherif; the building opens just on a small square, and close by is a very handsome Turkish fountain. Here, too, one can see the Mosque of Sidi-Abderrahman, built in 1596, with its beautiful minaret, a place of pilgrimage from morning till night for men and women—poor and rich alike.

A splendid winter resort, a picturesque Oriental town as well as a beautiful modern one, a vision of the Roman civilization, vestiges of the primitive Christian life—all this is Algiers.

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A splendid winter resort, a picturesque Oriental town as well as a beautiful modern one, a vision of the Roman civilization, vestiges of the primitive Christian life—all this is Algiers.

gathering around it the younger folk and spreading an interest in education among the masses of the people.

Today there is hardly a place in Bosnia or Herzegovina which does not possess one of the branches of "Gajret." It now forms an important cultural army. Materially, too, "Gajret" is well situated. It has its own bank, its journal and its boarding schools for boys and girls. It gives

its greatest attention to the education of young women, realizing that the Moslem population in Bosnia and Herzegovina is bound to awake and rise to a higher cultural level once the future mothers are educated.

BATHS FOR SCOTS MINERS  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GLASGOW—It was stated recently that the miners at Ferngair Col-

liery, between Hamilton and Larkhall, have decided in favor of the establishment of pithead baths. About 400 miners are to benefit from the scheme, which will soon be put into effect.

The estimated cost is £10,000 to £12,000, and an application will be made to the miners' welfare fund for assistance.

## TANGIER STARTS ERA OF GROWTH FOLLOWING PACT

New City Arises on Hill-Backed Bay—Big Railway Extensions Made

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Since the signing of the new international agreement, over Tangier, at the end of July, far-reaching development plans have been decided on for the coming autumn and winter.

The railway terminus has, during the last few weeks, has shifted from the town to a temporary station on the beach outside the Hotel Cecil, where many American visitors stay. Most of the banks and chief commercial firms, as well as the general post office, are moving out of the old walled town on the hill this winter into new buildings in the new town, which stretches round the beautiful hill-backed bay. A motorbus concession all over the town and zone, which covers 200 square miles, has been given to an

(Continued on Page 15 Column 2)

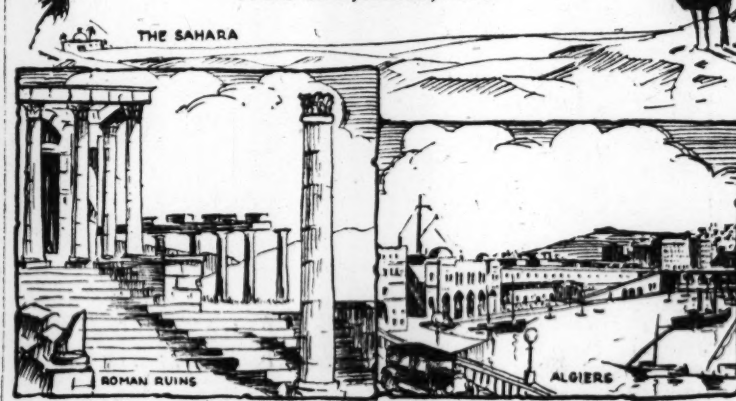
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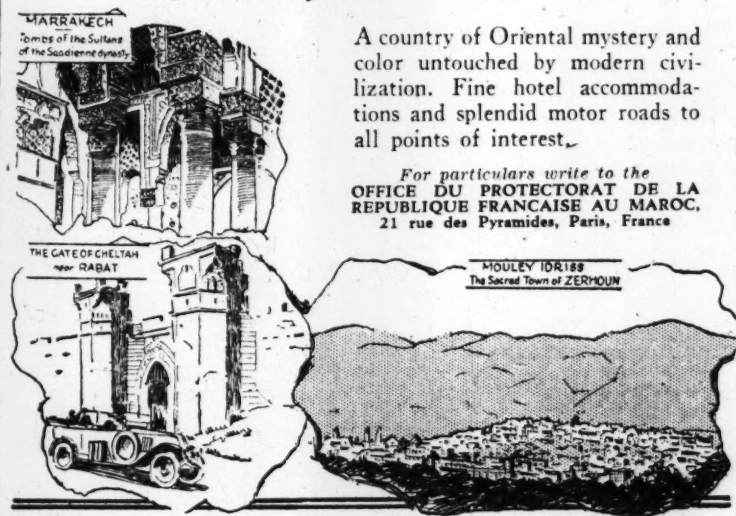
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### PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

## Good Company in the Solitude of the Desert



PITCHED FOR THE NIGHT  
Group of Algerians is Here Seen Resting in the Mouth of the Tent, With the Endless Sandy Slopes of the Sahara Stretching Away to the Horizon.

## Sastri Urges South African Indians to Keep Terms of Pact

Agent of Government of India Appeals to Both Sides for Good Feeling and Fair Play—Entry by Stealth Denounced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
JOHANNESBURG, S. Afr.—On the eve of his departure from South Africa, Siranivasa Sastri, Agent of the Government of India to South Africa, is making an appeal to both the Indians and the Europeans in the Union to carry out the terms of the agreement.

Touching on the question of condemnation of illicit entrance to the Union, Mr. Sastri said here that in South Africa the Indians had special reason to feel hurt at the immigration restrictions; their feelings were aggravated by the memory of the bitter struggles. Even though they may have entered this country by stealth, they often held they were only exercising a right of which they had been deprived.

Illicit Entry Denounced  
He appealed to his countrymen not to be misled by any such thought. If they had come here as a matter of right they should have come in through one of the ports, and there declared themselves and challenged the propriety of the law. If they came in by stealth, and were subsequently called to account, it was a strange proceeding to set up the claim that they had exercised their rights as British subjects.

The local laws which prohibited free immigration were not brought about without general consultation. These laws were regarded as necessary to protect the white standard of civilization, which it was thought was endangered by the influx in great numbers of a people accustomed to a lower standard of living. The general policy was in accord with the undoubted ideal that any Dominion, or even India if she chose, must have the right to determine the relative composition of those peoples.

Any Dominion had the right to ex-

clude any people whom she might regard as unsuitable. It was true that India alone among the Dominions had not passed any such law restricting Dominion immigration, but it was no reflection on the Dominions that they had moved first in this matter.

Plea for Fair Play  
"We are quite willing to sacrifice our rights and to recognize the necessity of protecting yourselves," said Mr. Sastri to the South Africans, "but in return, where you have allowed us to remain among you, give us fair play and opportunities of civilized life. Give us facilities of trade and education. You cannot with propriety withhold these from us, subjects of the one Empire, who hold the same allegiance, and who answered with you the call when danger threatened."

The unfortunate demonstration made against Mr. Sastri at a banquet given in his honor at Klerksdorp in the Transvaal, has caused a wave of indignation to pass through the Union, and has evoked apologies and expressions of regret, not only from the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, but from Europeans in all parts of the country.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT PREFERS HOME GOODS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BOMBAY—The Government of India have framed draft rules embodying their agreement to the decision of the Legislative Assembly that articles required for public service in India should be purchased in India and tenders should be called for in rupees in this country. In order to give effect to this policy, the various departments of the

Government of India may allow a limited degree of preference in respect of the price of articles produced or manufactured in India. Subsequent to this, preference in making purchases will be given to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from materials produced in India, over articles wholly or partially manufactured in India from imported materials or articles that are not manufactured in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose. Preference is also granted in various other instances.

Under the existing rules for the supply of articles for public service, articles which are not manufactured in India must be purchased through the Indian Stores Department in London. Where tenders are called for by that department, they have to be made in terms of English pounds, and where it becomes necessary to make a choice between Indian and foreign articles a close comparison of the tenders offered in India in rupees and the tenders offered in London in English pounds is required.

## EUROPE'S AIR PORTS MAY BE ILLUMINATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
THE HAGUE—In Europe it seems the time is not so very distant when the traffic of airplanes will be regulated by an "air-cop," if one considers the fact that the biannual international aeronautic conference with delegates from Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland have recently been busy in The Hague fixing uniform air traffic regulations for the passing of airplanes and for landing on the airfields.

At the same meeting, the illuminating of air routes and airports was discussed. As a result of this conference, changes in the weather along air routes in the above-mentioned countries will be hourly reported to all airports; and rules for aeronautic radio services were planned. The next conference will be held in Berlin, Ger., in March, 1929.

## 'Gajret' Is Honored by Moslem Serbs

Cultural Society of Turkish Faith Holds Anniversary in Sarajevo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BELGRADE—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of "Gajret" (the Serbo-Moslem Society) was celebrated at Sarajevo in the presence of representatives of King Alexander, the Government, the Belgrade Municipality, the Professors' Association, women's societies and other corporations.

After the Turkish invasion of the Balkan peninsula at the end of the Middle Ages many of the old Serbian inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Turkish faith. Toward the end of last century, after the Berlin Congress in 1878, Austria-Hungary occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The mutual difficulties of both the Serbian Moslems and the Orthodox Serbs brought them together and they began to join forces and found associations for cultural and economic encouragement. First there was set up the Serbian Orthodox Association "Prosveta," and next in 1903 on similar lines the Serbo-Moslem society, "Gajret." Since its foundation "Gajret" has been advancing,











## Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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## Odds and Ends

## British Letters

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**Edmonton Journal:** One of the girls in the "Young Ambassadors" party is to be a teacher of geography in the English schools, and she says the trip to Canada will be of great benefit to her as a preparation for that work. She is quite right. Geography is one of the things we have a lot of in this country.

## Engle "B100"

The Canadian Pacific Railway is believed to have the largest passenger engine in the British Empire, with a horsepower of approximately 3685. It has eight driving wheels 75 inches in diameter. It weighs 127 tons, and its weight is 424,000 pounds.

## Ohio State Journal: Aviation

is becoming a matter of course that it wouldn't surprise us much any day now to see a two-passenger airplane go by with seven or eight high-school girls comfortably seated in it.

## Presidents

Of the 29 Presidents of the United States, it is recorded that 16 have been of English ancestry, 5 of Scottish, 2 of Scottish-Irish, 2 of Irish, 2 of Dutch, 1 of Scottish-Irish-Dutch, and 1 of Welsh descent.

## Consett Bluffs, Nonpareil

In the women are supreme. It is interesting to note how—without any special effort on our part—these back township countries are catching the American idea.

## "Automobile"

The name "automobile" finally survived after such names as electro-mobility, gasmobile, ipomotor, autog, autocarriage and horseless carriage had been applied to the invention.

## Answer: A road hog

is a man who gives you half the road; the other half he gives you in half on each side of him.

## The Times

On Sept. 17, 1928, was published the forty-fourth thousand issue of The (London) Times.

## Hulton Signal

October should be an ideal month in Kansas: no grass to mow, no snow to shovel.

## Good Anchorage

A "good anchorage," according to shippers, should have a soft bottom and depth of from 10 to 20 fathoms.

## The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. What percentage of increase in immigration from southern and eastern Europe would Governor Smith's recommendations bring? *Editorial.*
2. What did America win by the World War, according to Lloyd George? *Seyings.*
3. Why was Edison's speedy "electrographic vote recorder" rejected by Congress? *Odds and Ends.*
4. With the passing of what two leaders did the Whig Party fade out of American politics? *Magazine Feature.*
5. The editor of what newspaper furnished the funds to find David Livingstone, lost in Africa? *Children's Page.*
6. How may young musicians make their debut without cost? *Radio Department.*
7. What is implied by "variance" that is not by "variance"? *Word a Day.*
8. What is the increase in Quebec's drink bill in five years under Government control? *Prohibition Series.*
9. Who is considered the greatest caricaturist produced in the United States? *Editorial Page Feature.*
10. What, according to Drummond, are the nine ingredients of the "spectrum of love"? *Thought for Today.*

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Intent

"Intent" conveys the thought of eagerly leaning forward to fuller development. Although considered practically synonymous with "intention," the shorter form has a forcefulness lacking in the longer.

The Latin *in* and *tendere* combine to mean "to stretch toward," hence to be attentive to, and thus later to have a fixed aim.

While "intent" signifies a purposeful turning of the thought to some definite object, "intention" suggests little more than what one proposes sometime to do. "Design" involves some craftiness. "Motive" is less inclusive than "intent," as it takes into account only the urge behind an act.

The final syllable is accented in "intent" as in *in-tend*, as in *get*. "Until he has performed the intents of his heart."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## What They Say

**Dr. Frank W. Padelford:** "There is no excuse for the existence of any school of any church unless religious atmosphere, environment and influence are pre-eminent."

**W. J. Lawrence:** "There are many paths to knowledge, but all pass through the grim valley of disillusion."

**Theodore B. Lathrop:** "No man or nation can live without regard for others."

**Maitlis Babcock:** "Thinking of things of good report and speaking of them strengthens good."

**Roy L. Smith:** "If you are afraid to train an understudy, you are doing only half your work."

**Sir Arthur Yapp:** "Cultivate the habit of hard work, for without it success is impossible."

## A Thought for Today

If there be some weaker one,  
Give me strength to help him on.—WHITTIER

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## A Little Grain of Wheat

IT WAS early spring and a little grain of wheat had lain since the harvest time of the last autumn in a sack with many others of his kind. They were all fine wheat, the best Mr. Brown had, so he had saved them for seed. They were glad when the ground was ready for them and Mr. Brown put them in a big seedling machine and said "Get up!" to the four horses who pulled it. Slowly the seeds trickled out and were sowed in neat rows, and the loose ground tugged over them.

Those people who passed by this field of grain said it was the most beautiful in the whole valley. The plants grew very fast and headed out with fine seeds of wheat. There was one which was the best in the whole field.

He, like many little boys and girls, wondered what the world was like. The wind whispered to him when he asked and said:

"The world is full of many different things. I sweep over the land and cool it and sweep clean the places which are littered. I do my duty as best I can."

"But I cannot do that," said the little seed, "I am rooted in one spot."

"You do not need to do my work," answered the wind, "but you must do your own."

The wind went on while the little wheat seed was wondering what his work was. He asked the rain:

"What am I for, Rain?"

"The rain said, 'I am to water you so you can grow fast but I do not know what you are for.'"

Then the rain went away and the sun came out warm and friendly, so the little wheat seed asked him:

"What am I for, Sun?" he said. "You are old and wise and must know."

"I am too busy to talk," answered the sun. "I must warm up Betty's little chickens."

The little wheat seed did not know who Betty was but he soon found out, for a little girl came the next day with Mr. Brown to find out how the wheat was growing. Betty wore a pink dress and her dark curls peeped out from the edges of her wide hat. She was dark-eyed and laughing and the little wheat seed thought her beautiful.

"The finest wheat is growing right here, Betty," said Mr. Brown.

"I hope it will be for my bread," said Betty. "Could these seeds of wheat be saved for our flour?"

"If it keeps on growing so fast I will tell the harvesters to keep it separate for you," promised Betty's father.

So the little wheat seed grew his best.

"Oh, Sun," he begged, "shine hard so that I may make fine bread for Betty."

The sun loved Betty, too, so he understood how the little wheat seed felt. "I will, Little Wheat," he promised.

"Oh, Wind," called the little wheat seed, "blow the dust from me that I may grow big so that I can be made into bread for Betty."

"I will," replied the wind. "I often blow Betty's curls as she runs about

at play and at night when she is asleep."

"Oh, Rain," asked the little wheat seed, "put many little drops about me so that I may grow fast for Betty's bread."

"I will," answered the rain. "I have just watered Betty's flower garden. The purple asters and the big pink cosmos needed me, but there are more drops for you."

So the wind and the sun and the rain helped and now there was a happier little seed.

Then harvest time came and Mr. Brown did not forget his promise. "The chickens and pigs must have some wheat but the finest is for the flour," he said.

So the little wheat seed was taken to the mill and then brought home and put in the flour barrel. Then Betty's mother made some beautiful white bread. Betty took a slice.

"I wonder if the finest little wheat seed is in my bread," she said.

"It might be," said Mr. Brown.

"I am sure it is," said Betty. "It tasted so good. I am going to feed the crumbs to the little chickens so that none of it will be lost."

## These United States

## New Jersey

New Jersey, one of the 13 original states, was named after the island of Jersey in the English Channel. The first Dutch settlement was made by the Dutch at Bergen in 1617, which did not prove very prosperous. The first English settlement was made in 1665 at Elizabethtown, now called Elizabeth. To encourage settlers, large tracts of land on liberal terms were offered. At an early date New Jersey was divided into two parts—East

Jersey, settled by the New England people, and West Jersey, settled by the Quakers under William Penn, who later bought East Jersey for a sum less than a good business lot in Jersey City would now cost. It was the first English province, except Maryland, which had a definite natural western boundary, namely, the Delaware River. For 36 years it was under the jurisdiction of the Governor of New York, but in 1738 it finally became separate.

In 1746 the College of New Jersey, the fourth American college, was founded at Elizabethtown. It was moved to Princeton in 1756 and has since been known as Princeton University, one of the foremost universities of the United States.

Trenton, the capital, is famous for its fine pottery, while Atlantic City is one of the great seashore resorts of the country. Farming is the chief industry, as 78.7 per cent of the population live outside of the large cities.

The state seal is a shield held by two women. On it are three plows and, above, a horse's head. The state motto is "Liberty and Prosperity."

The state flower is the violet and the state nicknames are "Jersey Blue," "Garden" and "Mosquito."

## Who Knows?

1. What animal is a mason, carpenter, and engineer?

2. What is the national game of the English?

3. Who invented the telephone?

4. Where is Madagascar?

5. In what State did Arbor Day originate?

Q. What is the longest letter in the alphabet?

A. L (ell).

Q. What word is made shorter by having a syllable added to it?

A. Short.

## The Adventures of Waddles



OUR DRAKEVILLE U.S. HAS WON FIRST PLACE WITH BALL TEAMS, BASKET, FOOT AND BASE. AND NOW IT GIVES ME JOY TO TELL WE HAVE COMPOSED A COLLEGE YELL.

## In Lighter Vein

**Nothing But**  
The following deserves its place with that classic example of the prepositional ending, "What book would you like to read out of to?" The shopkeeper had been asked for a specific brand of goods. "Yes," he beamed, "we have it. In fact, it's the only kind we haven't anything else of but."—*Manchester Guardian.*



Lady: "You have a picture there by Rubens priced at one and sixpence. Can you tell me if it is original or a copy?"

**Taxes Going Up**  
Budget comment overheard on a tramcar yesterday: "First Ratepayer: 'I think the Budget ought to set industry on its feet.'"

Second Ditto: "Yes, old chap—and a good many motorists on theirs."—*Glasgow Herald.*

**Postponed**  
Blinks: "When are you going to take an aeroplane trip?"

Jinks: "Not until after the law of gravitation has been repealed."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

**Prospects**  
Generous Uncle: "Have you got a dime bank, Willie?"

Hopful Willie: "No, Uncle. But I've got a bill fold."—*Inside Interest.*

**When She Grows Up**  
Mother: "You must not talk all the time, Virginia."

Little Virginia: "When will I be old enough to, mamma?"—*Pathfinder.*

**There's a Limit**  
"Many materials you think are genuine are synthetic."

"That's so, but they are still using water in artificial lakes."



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

**Clothes and the Man**  
Sacramento, Calif.

TWO dusty travelers were striving in vain to coax their small car to climb a steep mountain road which had deep ruts. To go back for help meant several miles' walk in the hot sun, and the man did not want his wife to take this walk nor yet did he wish to leave her on the hot and lonely mountain side.

Suddenly, when no help seemed possible, down around the curve came a man. Without any questioning, the stranger saw the difficulty and immediately told the driver to start his engine again while he put his shoulder to the back of the car. In this way the car was literally lifted over several rough places until the brow of the hill was reached and all trouble was past.

When he was thanked, he smiled, lifted his white hat with a dusty band, and waved a farewell.

The incident has many times been an inspiration to the travelers when to do a kind act has seemed to necessitate a little extra work. The man who gave the help was clothed from head to foot in spotless white and he could not avoid soiling his suit when he performed the kind act. It is often recalled, when the remark is heard that "clothes do not make the man," that likewise clothes do not unmake him.

**The Rescue**  
A DOG was being swept down the swift current of the Black River at Watertown, N. Y., toward the falls, when his struggles were noticed by some workmen. According to an item sent in by Mrs. E. W. H., they were unable to reach the dog from the shore, so they rushed to the racks near the power house water wheels, and one of their number descended a ladder just above the falls. Hanging by one hand, with both legs in the swirling waters, he grasped the dog by his collar just as it was being swept over the falls, and from his precarious position handed the grateful animal to his companions above.

**A Point of Ethics**  
A MERCHANT, asked to bid on furnishing some equipment, informed the prospective purchaser where some similar material was being discarded and could be purchased at a much lower price. Although he thus lost his chance of making a sale at this time, he won the lasting appreciation of his customer, says this contribution from N. R. S. York, Neb., and incidentally he later received an order which might have gone elsewhere.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### A Plea for the Status Quo

**S**PEAKING recently in Chicago, the Democratic Party's candidate for the Presidency sought to make light of the pledge made in the Republican Party's platform that indorsement by the voters would assure to the people of the United States a continuation of those political and economic policies which have prevailed during the last seven years or more. In his address in New York last night, Herbert Hoover, the Republican nominee, stated or restated the argument in support of the platform pledge so convincingly and so circumstantially that the impression might be gained that he had failed to discover the subtle humor attempted by his political opponent.

To Mr. Hoover, and to millions of the American people, it does not seem a matter of jest that it is seriously contemplated to abandon the proved policies of the present Administration simply that an opportunity may be given to experiment with the theories which are being urged as substitutes. He made it clear in his New York address that there is no justification for the belief that the people demand a change simply that they may take a chance in the hope of bettering their economic and social conditions. Probably at no previous time in the history of the United States was there less inducement to indulge in political experimentation. Mr. Hoover comes near summing the whole up in a single sentence when he says: "We have in this short period (seven and a half years) decreased the fear of poverty, the fear of unemployment, the fear of old age; and these are the fears that are the greatest calamities of human kind."

Addressing a vast audience of voters identified, either directly or indirectly, with industry and commerce, Mr. Hoover took pains to state with clearness and definiteness the processes which will be continued to maintain the status quo. He enumerated some of the benefits which have inured as a direct result of the administrative and legislative program followed by the Government of which he has been a part. He proved, it would seem, to the satisfaction of many, that no really revolutionary methods must be resorted to if it is desired to proceed along the path which has been traveled in recent years. He did not find it necessary to apologize for his party because it seeks to guarantee another four years of American prosperity.

A popular battle cry in former political campaigns, upon which varying charges were rung by orators in the camp of the "opposition," was "Turn the rascals out!" This is not often heard this year. One is left to speculate as to the reason. Perhaps if the cry were sounded some one might inquire just why that subject should be mentioned. Those who heard or have read Mr. Hoover's latest speech will hardly gain the impression that there is need of a resort to any such heroic method.

The thoughtful person who must decide his own course between now and November 6 will, in reaching his conclusion, give due consideration to the plain precept expounded by Mr. Hoover in stating his own and his party's position in defense of individual initiative in business and industry as opposed to political or governmental bureaucracy. "It is a false liberalism," he says, "that interprets itself into the government operation of commercial business. . . . Liberalism is a force truly of the spirit, a force proceeding from the deep realization that economic freedom cannot be sacrificed if political freedom is to be preserved."

### Chain Farming

**A**S MUCH as one may wish, it is seemingly impossible to keep the industrial situation and the agricultural problem separate and distinct. One of the latest authorities to join the two issues is Robert S. Brookings, an educator of considerable prominence, who is now engaged in directing an independent agency for economic research in Washington, D. C. Mr. Brookings has caused to be published in pamphlet form some views he has recently submitted to the daily press. In this he gives a more complete and extended account of his views on the subject than has hitherto been available.

Briefly, Mr. Brookings proposes to apply to agriculture the practices of industry. He would establish agricultural operations upon a businesslike basis, even to the point of incorporating properties and farming equipment. In some instances, he believes, it might be well to extend the "chain store" idea to farming and have corporations engaged in managing agricultural operations upon a string of small farms. Such an industrialization of farm operations, according to Mr. Brookings, would tend to reduce the cost of producing farm products and thereby save the consumers of the country from any probability of being burdened with increased costs of foodstuffs.

In the promotion of such a scheme of farm "relief," however, Mr. Brookings runs into some of the same difficulties which are today being experienced by industry. The Sherman Anti-trust Law prohibits combinations in restraint of trade among the several states. Industrialized agriculture might prove successful, did not the projected agricultural "corporations" run coun-

ter to the antitrust statutes. Manifestly, from a purely economic point of view, the remedy proposed would be a good one if there were any assurance of its successful application. In numerous businesses, leaders have advanced similar remedies for specific industrial difficulties. But the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission have not been inclined to permit their application.

It has been about a hundred years since the first state in the American Union authorized the incorporation of business associates. During the last fifty years the most intensive growth of corporations has been witnessed in the United States. These have successfully weathered the volumes of adverse criticism that has, during all these years, been leveled at them. Corporate opportunity, economic advantages and subservience to public welfare have been sufficiently demonstrated. Although authorized by law, corporations have not been especially encouraged by administrators of the government. Instead, the only federal statute of regulatory importance has dealt solely with the criminal aspects involved and been purely restrictive in its influence. The antitrust statutes have, according to the defenders of corporate welfare, outlived their usefulness, and on all sides the demand is being made for their revision or complete overhauling. This, it would seem, is necessary before the Brookings suggestion for farm aid can receive serious consideration.

### Algeria Bestirs Itself

**O**N ANOTHER page some insight is given into a country in northern Africa which, though little known, is rich in resources, picturesque in its contrasts of light and shade, and historic in a high degree, in that it was once the granary of the Roman Empire. Algeria is about 1500 miles distant from London, and can be reached by way of Paris and Marseilles in fifty hours. If the Sahara is included within its limits, its area extends over 1,000,000 square miles, while the country proper is almost the size of France.

Legends have thrown a glamour over Algeria. Both artist and author have heightened the color of its sunshine, its golden sands, its Arab costumes. And the tourist has added to the picture by his brief impressions. Yet there is much to be said for its red cliffs and sapphire sea, its vines and pasture land, its busy commercial port within striking distance of the rolling Sahara, and for the growing ease with which its wide expanses can be traversed. The camel caravan still winds its way over the great wastes, but train and car are fast superseding it.

Algeria, essentially an agricultural country, is handicapped by lack of rain. Nevertheless, it yields much from its cereal fields, helps to supply the markets of England and France with vegetables, and affords lucrative employment for those who engage in sheep raising. Big developments are foreshadowed in the hydraulic works now in progress, by which it is hoped to convert waste into cultivable land, and by the steps taken to increase the mineral production of the country. Algeria has begun to bestir itself. In the words of an authority:

The Phoenicians guessed its value; the Romans realized it; the Arabs forgot it all; and the French are beginning to complete what the Romans began.

### The Trend of British Labor

**T**HE expectation that the comparatively moderate program submitted to the British Labor Party Conference by the National Executive would be accepted by a very large majority has been fulfilled. The opposition, which had received exceptional publicity before the conference by the pronouncements relating to the Maxton-Cook alliance, proved in fact to be so weak and out of touch with the general body of opinion among the delegates that its voice was hardly heard when the program was discussed in detail. In the preliminary general discussion on the program as a whole, James Maxton and John Wheatley, Labor leaders, sought to discredit the document by describing the majority of the proposals contained in it as "Liberal." Their own specific suggestions, however, were so extreme and impracticable that they were not merely rejected, but derided. This comment applies particularly to the astonishing statement by Mr. Wheatley that the first act of a Labor government should be to make a pool of all the wealth of the country, fix both maximum and minimum wages for all, and subsidize these wages out of the pool.

The general impression in the conference was that, having committed himself deliberately to such a proposal, Mr. Wheatley has ruled himself out as a practical politician or statesman, and that he will drift still further from the main body of the party. Mr. Maxton, on the other hand, may be persuaded to give up the task of attempting to influence immediate measures for carrying Labor policy into effect, and devote himself again to the propagation of Socialist idealism, for which he seems quite well fitted.

While these personal considerations are not of the first importance, they do serve to bring into clear relief the general trend of the British Labor movement now that it has virtually freed itself from the influence of the Communists and their close allies. The new program was not accepted merely because the executive recommended it. The high standard of the discussions, the keen intelligence with which the arguments were followed, and the large part taken in the discussions by "rank and file" delegates, left no room for doubt that the great issues of policy are fully understood. The avowed aim of Socialism was certainly reaffirmed, but there was no talk of the old kind when the phrase, "Socialization of all the means of production and exchange," seemed to open an easy way to a new social order.

The specific "nationalization" measures mentioned in the program are limited to coal, power, transport, land, and life insurance, with a special form of control of the Bank of England. This limited nationalization is indicated as an ultimate aim, however, and is not regarded as attainable until the great majority of the people have been converted to the policy. For the most part, the measures proposed provide for gradual legislative and administrative reforms. Some of these may be regarded as extreme, but it would not be difficult to bring about a rally of a large

part of the Liberal Party in support of many of the others. The nature of the program, the tone of the discussions, and the anticipation of a growing number of the leaders of the Labor Party that the next election may give no party absolute power, all suggest interesting possibilities of open or tacit arrangements for the support of particular measures. This will depend, of course, on the situation as it actually exists after the election, and there is no likelihood of any arrangement before it.

### An Aspect of Foreign Trade

**T**HE relations that foreign trade bears to loans placed in other countries have seldom found clearer expression than when Herbert Hoover in his Boston address declared: "When we make a loan abroad, the amount of that loan is not ordinarily exported in gold, but in goods or service, either directly or indirectly. Most of them find their way out of our country in the form of farm products, machinery, plant equipment and supplies purchased of us."

As the United States Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover had ample opportunity to prove this statement to be a fact. And it ought not be surprising if the Republican candidate for the Presidency had particularly in thought the business relations with the Latin-American countries and the large loans extended these nations from time to time.

During the fiscal year 1927-28, the twenty Latin-American republics bought from the United States products valued at \$827,546,475. In that same period the imports to the United States from Latin America amounted to \$995,592,913. This grand total of exports and imports is in itself a well-nigh balanced relationship which points to a trade understanding of great value. The millions of United States dollars invested in Latin-American securities by the people of the American Union are therefore bearing interest beyond what are the immediate returns to the investors. For, again to quote from Mr. Hoover's address, "we receive the first benefit in markets for our farmers and for the making of goods exported, and that gives additional employment to our people. The borrower receives the second benefit because the installation of American machinery and equipment, whether it be railroads, power plants, harvesting machinery or typewriters, brings greater productivity to the receiving country."

This aspect of foreign trade and foreign loans does not always receive the attention it deserves. Its ethics, however, is beyond dispute. It establishes a co-ordination so reciprocal in its effect as to put a quietus on anyone objecting against lending money to worthy nations. With regard to Latin America, there has been nothing in this interrelationship which is not aboveboard, and Mr. Hoover did well to touch as he did on a phase of business operation to which the department he has been in charge of has contributed so much during the present Administration.

### The Evolution of the 'Family Wash'

**W**HO among our forefathers would have thought that "professional" laundering ultimately would become one of the leading industries in the United States? At the recent convention of the Laundryowners National Association it was said that laundering would be included in the next census for the first time as one of the great industries.

And so the "wash" of a few years ago has evolved into the "laundry" of today. All over the United States, in every city and town and even in some hamlets, the laundry is established—a public utility of no mean importance. Though in no way related to the Eighteenth Amendment the laundries have their "wet" and "dry" issue and in the larger cities such signs as "Smith's Wet Wash" or "Brown's Dry Laundering" are by no means uncommon.

The evolution of the "family wash" would provide an interesting study. The ancient "wash tub" in which the good housewife put "the week's wash" for a soaking every Sunday night and the corrugated scrubbing board upon which the weekly deluge to a cleaner family was ardently played seem to be fairly on the way to the antique shop. The electric washer has come to relieve the drudgery of "wash day" for those who continue to "do their own washin'" and with it such further conveniences as the electric iron and even the automatic drying equipment. The "clothesline" is still a common sight in the backyards of the United States but new and easier and speedier processes of drying sooner or later will send it into the discard with the wash tub and the scrubbing board.

And in the meanwhile "professional laundering" rises to a higher plane of dignity and utility. An American Institute of Laundering is to be established in Illinois and through its activities not only will the latest theories as to better laundering receive a thorough test but a school will send out men and women trained in the art of laundering the most delicate of fabrics as well as versed in all the intricacies of "running a laundry."

### Editorial Notes

Major-league baseball welcomes Walter Perry Johnson back into its ranks as manager of the Washington Senators, the club for which he pitched twenty-one years. His great pitching arm may be lost to the game for all time, but the qualities of fair play and good sportsmanship which he possesses may still be utilized in the service of baseball. It is to be hoped that he will meet with the same success in his managerial duties as he did in actual combat!

The renown of Herbert Hoover's food relief labors, it appears, is confined to no one continent or hemisphere. In a number of Chinese textbooks, says Dr. Teh-yi Hselt, Chinese author and lecturer, he is referred to as "prince of the pantry," truly a refreshing name in this presidential year of many slogans and nominal appendages.

The United States Treasury has decided that to arbitrate income tax disputes pays better than clapping a man into jail forthwith, and who is there to disagree that the outcome is likely to be more pleasing all around?

### Problems in Ceylon's Proposed Charter

**I**T SEEMS certain that tomorrow's historian, writing of these post-war years, will see his chief text in the period's political readjustments and experiments. Of Bolshevism and Fascism he will find much to say. Almost as striking will be his chronicle of the rise and development of that paradox of autocratic republicanism which Kemal has erected on the ruins of Turkish absolutism. The not less than amazing modernizing of central Asia—Afghanistan and Tibet, for example—may well take to itself a picturesque chapter, and new-come China will need yet more for a proper telling.

Along with such self-directed attainments as these, a considerable emphasis will be laid of necessity upon the efforts of several of the world's great powers sympathetically to acknowledge, in "the colored continents," the workings of the so-called nationalist sentiment. England and the United States, France and Belgium, have attempted to train for self-government some of the "backward" peoples under their control, that training being in no small measure a practical sharing of certain legislative and administrative activities, in a finely honest, if often also precarious, endeavor to exercise the students in what it was hoped they had learned. The outstanding instances of this, of course, are India and Egypt and the Philippines, but these, after all, are merely the noticeable indices of a movement so broad as to be held epochal.

Recent dispatches from Paris have called attention to work of this sort going forward in Syria. London has made report of British moves to a like end in Iraq and Palestine. Now comes similar word with Ceylon as topic. The Donoughmore Commission, having studied the politico-social situation in the big island in the Indian Ocean, has rendered a report which recommends several genuine changes in both the form and substance of the country's polity. With near-by India's immensity in thought, this might, perhaps, be referred to as a "case in little" of education in autonomy, but it shows itself, also, interestingly typical of the whole trend and manner of today's altruistic effort.

Certain facts regarding this "Isle of Dusky Leaves" should be stated in preface, as in varying degree pertinent to the trial now to be made there. To say that it is some 25,300 square miles in extent, is to write it down as almost as large as Ireland, or quite exactly the area of the State of West Virginia. Its population (4,600,000) parallels, numerically speaking, that of Switzerland or nearly that of Texas. These folk are credited with a civilization of twenty centuries' standing, and history shows them to have been a crown colony, under the Union Jack, since 1802, after 300 years first of Portuguese and then Dutch control.

More basically important facts are to be added to these. England's promise of self-government to her Indian protectorate, as far and as fast as the natives might show themselves ready for so burdensome a gift, has been taken, in Ceylon, by both ruled and rulers, as applying there, actually though not officially. Steps have been taken in this direction, indeed. In 1919 the electoral system was introduced, albeit the Government retained control of the administrative machinery through the provision of a permanent majority of "nominated members" of council. In 1920, and again three years later, came other changes, which left the council as it is today: a total of forty-nine, of whom twelve are official (nominated) members, and thirty-seven nonofficial (elected) members. The latter may debate and vote, but actual administrative control lies with the official members, responsible only to the insular Governor.

One other point. The Cingalese, from the first beginnings of the self-determination stir, have played little Olivers of the East, consistently asking for "More!" For a decade, the habitual demand of that part of the population, which is at all politically inclined, has been for complete and immediate home rule.

Last year, the Colonial Office at the British capital appointed a commission of experts, headed by the Earl of Donoughmore, which was to go out to Ceylon, investigate at first hand all relevant matters, and propose a

form of constitution. It is their report which now makes entry on the roster of the current news. As regards political aptitude, it finds a majority of the people indifferent to the autonomy outcry, and a far from considerable number ignorant that it has been made. As to literacy, it announces that about 50 per cent of the islanders are unable to read or write in any language. In the capital, Colombo, with a population of 250,000, only 58 per cent of the males and 35 per cent of the females are literate. Elsewhere, as in Jaffna and Kandy, the disproportion is even more striking.

Most important point of all: what is written on homogeneity? and of unity of popular thought? Ceylon, as India, has failed utterly to develop any such nationalism as could supersede racial origins or differences in cultural attainments. Even the Cingalese (Sinhalese), who may be described as the Ceylon people proper (their historic records begin in 543), are divided into Highlanders and Lowlanders, though together they compose three-fourths of the population. Then there are 1,000,000 Tamils of southern Hindustan stock, and 280,000 "Moormen" of Arab descent. The Eurasians and (Dutch) Burghers number above 30,000, and there are about half as many Malaysians. There are only 8118 Europeans, all told.

Here is a gamut, truly. At one end (not now counting in the Europeans) will be placed the intelligentsia—whom Mr. Kipling terms the "Young-Men-in-a-Hurry"—who have had training in Western schools and colleges, and stand not only willing, but openly eager, to take on both the form of responsibility and the complicated fact of political power, even while scarce so much as theoretically understanding either. At the other end will be the Veddis of the jungle and forest areas, still hunting with bow and arrow as did their ancestors in prehistoric times. Between these will range the clerical workers and small traders and peasants and the manual laborers on the land.

The religious differences parallel those that in India are offering the Simon Commission one of its gravest problems. The main divisions are: Buddhists, 2,769,805; Hindus, 982,073; Muhammadans, 302,532, and Christians, 443,400.

As for the specific recommendations of the report, on what may be termed its technical side, one is first impressed with the departure from the ideal of parliamentary government, which might have been looked for from the findings of a British committee. It proposes a single chamber (still called council) of eighty seats, fifteen to be filled on the nomination of the Governor, and sixty-five by an electorate, now to be broadened to include women under like qualifications as men. This unicameral body is to exercise both legislative and executive functions, meeting in separate sessions for each. On the inauguration of a council the members are to form themselves into seven "boards" for executive purposes, the several fields being: agriculture, labor, police, posts and telegraph, railways, trade, and public health. The three departments of treasury, justice, and foreign relations will be headed by appointees of the Governor.

The administrative end of government will thus be handled through committees—these to report back to the council, in executive session, for confirmation of their doings. And the "committee of the whole" will exercise complete control of insular affairs, in their domestic phase. In matters of foreign policy and defense the home Government (London) reserves the right of veto, expressed, of course, through the Governor.

Questions are multiplying, naturally enough, as to how it will work. Is it, indeed, too complicated to be workable at all for inexperienced workers? Does it afford reasonable protection for foreign capital (mainly British), invested in rubber, coconut palm, ebony, and so forth? Is it enough safeguarded to prevent any serious danger to a people politically undeveloped?

All the experiments in the world's present-day political science laboratories are interesting. Here is one that displays somewhat spectacular originality—and promises some intricate problems. W. J. P.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

**T**HE arms of Paris show a gallery in full sail, with the motto: Fluctuat Nec Mergitur. Though the capital of France seems today far from the sea, the arms point to an historical fact that ships once sailed up to the city. In the early days it was commerce conducted in this way which gave Paris much of its importance. The river is the Seine, and a tribute to this river is about to be paid. There exists, quite a distance from Paris and not far from Dijon, a spot where the river first bubbles forth. A rude effort has been made ever since the days of the last French Emperor to turn the surrounding acre into a sort of park. A statue was erected to Sequana, the river deity of the Romans, but she has now become less than presentable. The plan is to put a new statue of her in the place of the one now there, to freshen up the park, clean out the grotto, and excavate a Gallo-Roman temple in the vicinity, so that the source of the Seine may be given a setting suitable to such an important river.

"Sire, it is a great honor for the smallest point in France to receive today the greatest monarch in the world." With these words the Mayor of the diminutive island of Aix welcomed Napoleon in the year 1807, then at the height of his fame. Under far different circumstances, Napoleon passed his last three days on French soil, those of July 12, 13, 14, in the year 1815, on this island. There he debated whether to flee to the United States, or surrender to England. He took the latter course. A museum has just been opened in the dignified house on the Ile-d'Aix where he resided. The rooms have been restored as nearly as possible to the state in which Napoleon left them. The island of Aix lies between the much larger island of Oleron and La Rochelle.

An American in Paris has established a record. He has created the minimum vocabulary requisite for a traveler in this city who desires to see everything worth seeing. It consists of two words. With two words of French and a guidebook, and with his experience as an example, you may feel confident that you are ready for an invasion of Paris and that you will take this citadel of culture by storm. His two words were "Terminus" and "Opera." He used the former when he stepped onto an autobus. This meant clearly that he desired to ride to the end of the line. When he got off, with the help of his guidebook, he found out where he was and visited the interesting places in the neighborhood. Then, calling a taxi, from wherever he might happen to be when he wanted to go home, he would get in and say "Opera." This would put him down at the Opera, from which central point he could reach his hotel by foot in a few minutes.

What price grapes? someone might well exclaim. There was bidding and buying at high prices recently of the grapes of the famous vines of Louis XV at Fontainebleau. Despite the fact that the crop was excellent, it appeared doubtful if all could be supplied with these grapes who wanted to taste them. Restaurant owners and persons of many different nationalities went down from Paris to attend the sale of these sweet grapes. "The treille du Roi," as the vine is called, is famous the world over; and, at least in this respect, reminds one of the great vine of the King of England at Hampton Court, which is claimed to be one of the sights in the vicinity of London.

An innovation in the presentation of a play has set the tongues of theater goers wagging. What next? In the "Barber of Seville" is a real barber to appear on the

stage? The cause of the excitement is the appearance in Louis Ganne's light opera, "Les Saltimbanques," at the Theatre des Gobelins, of Charles Rigoulot in the rôle of the strong man in the troupe of strolling circus performers. Mr. Rigoulot is not only a strong man, but he claims to be the strongest man in the world, and he brings to his part all his artistry. Instead of lifting his weight before gaping crowds, wherever chance takes him, he now has each evening a whole theater audience before him. He has created weight-lifting records, and at each performance he sets himself seriously to break them if he can. He is, indeed, so suited for his rôle that everyone is wondering if this is the beginning of a new type of stage reality. Will the next performance of the "Barber of Seville" show us a veritable barber?

There are six heron colonies in all France; there used to be many more. The gradual disappearance of these migrants from French shores has led to a public clamor for their protection. Not everyone protesting has the same motives. To some they are not more than a rare table delicacy, but, nevertheless, out of this campaign there should result a larger number of these graceful birds than France has known for many years. The most important heron colony is near Saint Omer, in the forest of Clairmarais. On 82 trees cling 109 nests, from which those with knowledge of these birds deduce that there must be more than 600 in the colony. In the whole of France it is estimated that there are not more than 450 nests, as compared, for example, with more than 7000 in Holland.

The Public Library of Bayeux has issued an appeal that copies of all books about Normandy published of recent years in England or America be sent for its shelves. This library is celebrated for its collection of manuscripts and books dealing with this ancient province of France, and it has also as its most priceless possession the Bayeux tapestry of the eleventh century, on which are woven scenes illustrating William of Normandy's conquest of England. Bayeux, too, has a Gothic cathedral of unusual beauty, the greater part of which dates from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. Publishers in France have been very good about sending to this library copies of all books dealing with Normandy, but publishers in the English language have made few contributions lately. There could be no more worthy repository for such books than this historic library.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### Consistency

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
I could not resist sending you the following conversation:

Mr. A.—You have always voted the Democratic ticket, haven't you? What are you going to do this time?  
Mr. B.—Yes, I have always been a staunch Democrat, and voted the Democratic ticket, but let me ask you something: You are a staunch supporter of the Woodrow Wilson Administration, are you not?  
Mr. A.—I certainly am, and always will be.  
Mr. B.—All right, whom did Woodrow Wilson appoint—Mr. Smith or Mr. Hoover?  
Mr. A.—Why, Mr. Hoover, of course.  
Mr. B.—All right then, if Woodrow Wilson appointed him, so do I, and he is the one for whom I shall vote.  
KANSAS CITY, MO. (MRS.) SADIE ADAMS.